THE WATERBURY WATCH.

KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.
Guaranteed for two years.
Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**
Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**
May be obtained from
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED,
or at the Office of the Company,
Meadows Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,384—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1888.

ALBERT EDW.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Inland and Port Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.
PRICE, 2 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in the *second saloon*, special attention is called to the *advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
	ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F.Browne	14th Aug.
B.L.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli.	28th ,,
B.L.	CLYDE	4124	800	W. D. Mudie ...	4th Sept.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W.F.Brown.	11th ,,
					Friday.
B.L.	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	28th ,,
P.L.	SUTLEJ.....	4335	800	W. D. Worcester	5th Oct.

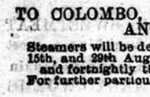
The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about :—
15th, and 29th August,
and fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th July, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates to Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug	10th Oct.
PO	.....	.....	10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	on the 25th August, 1888.
STURA	on the 15th September, 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Rassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd Aug., 1888.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

KULU VALLEY TEA,

ARAMGARH ESTATE.

THIS TEA is considered to be one of the finest Teas produced in India, and was awarded the GOLD MEDAL at the Punjaub Exhibition.

SOLE AGENTS,
THOMSON AND TAYLOR.

SEEDS ! SEEDS ! SEEDS !

UNDERSIGNED has always in stock a large supply of select varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS imported direct from England and America.
Trial order solicited.
Price List forwarded on application to
RUSTOMJEE & SONS,
Seed Stores,
Ranikhet.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.
PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

FOR SALE,

AT

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR
Just unpacked a bran new English VICTORIA, light and stylish, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.
A few second-hand English BROUGHAMS, by well known makers, very little used.
Some gram and grass machines, and single and double Iron bed-steads.
And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.
Single and double-seated BROUGHAMS, let out on hire, with or without horses, during the monsoon.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO

HISTORY

OF

THE PARSIS

INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION

BY

SABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

With coloured and other illustrations.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

PUBLISHED BY

MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the
BOMBAY GAZETTE Office

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Re. 1 Interleaved Re. 1.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th August, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons (at 11 a.m., on 12th instant after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CEYLON AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th September, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, at noon.

FOR MARMAGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY CALLING AT RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Marmagao every SATURDAY, at noon, and Marmagao every TUESDAY, at 7 p.m., or on arrival of the passenger train.

Bombay to Marmagao ...1st class.....	Rs. 20
Do. ...2nd class.....	,, 10
Do. ..Deck, without diet .	,, 5

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th August, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NO. 2 PRIZE WORD COMPETITION, BANGALORE.

TEN (10) PRIZES.

PAPER SHOWING the sentence to be worked upon, details of Prizes, amount of Competition Fee, date of closing, with full rules and conditions of the competition. Price Eight (8) Annas by Postal Money Order only. No stamps of any kind received. Please address.
MISS E. S. HAMILTON,
Manager.

N. B.—No. 1 Jubilee P. W. Competition was first advertised on 20th April, 1887, and prizes paid on 21st July following.

FOODS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

		Rs.	a.
ARROWROOT, Bermuda	1 lb. tin	1	12
,, Speed's, East Indian	1 lb. ,,	0	13
BARLEY, Robinson's Patent	1 lb. ,,	0	10
,, Fine Pearl	2 lb. ,,	0	10
BENGER'S SELF-DIGESTIVE FOOD		1	4
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF, 2 oz. tin 1-4 ; ½lb. tin		2	4
Do. do. MUTTON, 2 oz. tin, Re. 1-8 ½lb tin		2	8
Do. do. CHICKEN, 2 oz. tin, Re. 1-12	,,	3	4
Do. CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA	,,	1	8
Do. do. MUTTON BROTH	,,	2	4
Do. do. CHICKEN BROTH	,,	3	8
CORN FLOUR ; in 1 lb. tin		0	10
,, ,, Kingsfords Oswego, per lb. Packet		0	8
GROATS, Robinson's Patent	1 lb. tin	0	10
GELATINE, Nelson's, in 1 and 2 oz. pkts., per oz.		0	5
HARD'S INFANT'S FOOD		0	12
ISINGLASS, Russian, Fine cut	per oz.	0	15
LIEBIG'S INFANT'S FOOD } Savory and Moore's }	per tin.	0	10
,, ,, ,, } Moore's }	per doz.	6	12
MACCARONI, Finest Genoa	2 lb. tin	1	8
MELLIN'S FOOD	per bot. 15 as. and	1	10
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD		1	2
OATMEAL, Best Scotch	2 lb. tin	0	10
REVALENTA ARABICA, 3s. 6d. tin		2	6
ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS	per tin	2	4
,, RUSKS	per tin	2	0
SAGO, Finest Pearl	2 lb. tin	0	9
SWISS MILK, "Milk Maid Brand"	per tin	0	7
,, ,,	per doz.	5	0
TAPIOCA, Best clean white	2 lb. tin	0	11
VERMICELLI, Finest Genoa	2 lb. tin	1	8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

A LIFE POLICY.

For Rs. 10,000
May be effected at the following rates with the
QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Per Month.

At age	25	Rs. 24-7-9
,, ,,	30	,, 26-9-9
,, ,,	35	,, 29-4-9
,, ,,	40	,, 32-6-4

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

TOILET SOAPS.

EECKELAER'S CELEBRATED TOILET SOAPS.
Bouquet de Violettes, Rose Printaniere, a l'Opoponax, a l'Heleotrope.
Re. 1, Re. 1-4, and Re. 1-8 per box of 3 tablets.

PEAR'S TRANSPARENT SOAP.
Tablets, Balls and Sticks.
10 as. and Re. 1-8.

TOILET SOAPS
In boxes containing three tablets.

Almond.	Elder Flower.
Brown Windsor.	Honey.
Curd.	Glycerine.
Sunflower.	Carbolic.

Per box, 12 as.

FOR SALE BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR.
(CHEMISTS),
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
"LAVENDER WATER"

IS an exquisite perfume, perpared with the purest English oil of Lavender, combined with other pleasing ingredients, and free from the sickly odour of most ordinary perfumes.
Price, Rs. 2 and 3-8 per bottle.

"FRAGRANT DENTALINE"

is a delicately flavoured mouth-wash, has the effect of hardening the gum, cleansing the teeth, and preventing tartar.
Price per bottle, Re. 1-8.

"LIMEJUICE & GLYCERINE"

effectually cleanses the skin of the head, promotes the growth of the hair, causing it to be soft and glossy.
Price per bottle As. 14 and Re. 1-8.

BAY RUM AND GLYCERINE HAIR-WASH

COMBINES the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief perfume with the uses of a really good Hair-douche.
It possesses wonderfully stimulating properties, and promotes the growth of the hair without having any injurious effect on the skin.
Price, Rs. 2 per bottle.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND
CHEMISTS IN ORDINARY TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
CHEMICAL APPARATUS,
METEOROLOGICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,
PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES, PURE CHEMICALS
FOR MEDICINAL USE OR ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH,
PHARMACOPŒIAL PREPARATIONS,
OF GUARANTEED UNIFORMITY AND STRENGTH,
MEDICINE CHESTS,
INVALIDS' REQUISITES, AND DIETETIC ARTICLES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines and their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An exact copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS, AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession are being continually added to the Stock.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

EDINA WHISKY.

OLD, MELLOW, AND FINE FLAVOURED Per Dozen, Rs. 25-8.
KEMP AND CO., LD.

IMPROVED HOAR & CO.'S TRAVELLING BAGS.

"MAXIMUM CAPACITY."
"MINIMUM WEIGHT."

SPECIAL DESIGNS FOR THE CONTINENTAL JOURNEY.

THE PULLMAN.
THE LIMITED MAIL
THE INTERNATIONAL
} From Rs. 40 to Rs. 78. 12½ per cent. Cash Discount.

The Largest Assortment of Reliable Travelling Requisites in the East.

HOAR & CO., { TRUNK AND BAG WAREHOUSE, } BOMBAY

IMPORTANT TO HEALTH.
KEMP'S
STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS.

MADE PERFECT BY FILTRATION AND TREATMENT BY CHARCOAL
BOTTLES RENDERED ABSOLUTELY CLEAN.
FACTORY OPEN TO INSPECTION.

The important point to which attention is invited in the character of these waters is their

SUPERIOR PURITY.

NOTICE.—Orders are sent anywhere in Bombay FREE of COOLY HIRE.

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
Soda Water (5 Grains per Bottle)	... 0 12	Plain Ærated Water	0 12
Potash Water (as Pharmacopœia)	... 0 12	Medicinal Soda Water	1 0
Lemonade	... 1 0	Do. do. as Pharmacopœia...	1 0
Tonic Water	.. 1 0	Seltzer Water	1 0
Ginger Ale	... 1 0	Lithia Water	1 0
Gingerade	... 1 0	Raspberryade	1 0

Bottles (Stoppered or Corked) charged Extra, but allowed for on return.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,
FORT, CUMBALLA HILL & BYCULLA.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ... Rs 450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ... ... ,, 550
THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.
THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... ... ,, 675
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... ,, 675
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... ,, 775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ... ,, 875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made... ... ... ,, 1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... ... ,, 1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

C. P. & Co. INDIA. C. P. & Co. C. P. & Co. JAPAN.

"NAPIER JOHNSTONE."

C. P. & Co. CHINA & BURMAH. C. P. & Co. AT ALL HOTELS AND DEALERS. C. P. & Co. AUSTRALIA.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 235, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 25; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

GEM OF THE HIMALAYA,

A Rare and Wonderful Tea at Rs. 2-8 per lb.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE,

A Peerless Tea of Superb Flavour, Re. 1-12 per lb.

EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE.

Supe rior Tea of Fine and Delicate Flavour, at Rs. 1-10 per lb.

UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE!

A Rich Tea of Extra Pungent Flavour, at Re. 1-6 per lb.

THESE ARE THE MOST PERFECT NEW SEASONS SPRING CROP TEAS that India can produce.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

"KAISERS."

MY LATEST NOVELTY IN CIGARS.
Rs. 5 per Box of 50.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THORPE & Co.,

MILITARY AND CIVIL TAILORS

HAVE RECEIVED a CONSIGNMENT of NEW GOODS, of very thin texture, especially adapted for Coolness and Comfort in Wear during the Hot Season.

		Rs.	as
ANGOLAS, a very thin and fine Material, large Pattern, in all Colours.	Lounge, Coat, Vest, and Trousers	52	0
DITTO, in Medium substance and Pattern, all Shades.	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Trousers	52	0
DITTO, in small and Plain Patterns, all Colours	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Trousers	45	0
Worsteds, in Stripes and Checks, a large Assortment; Light and Dark Colours.	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Trousers 52 to	56	0
SHEPHERDS PLAID, in both large and small Patterns, a nice Selection.	Lounge Coat and Trousers...	40	0
CHEVIOTS, a thin and fine make, in Light Colours.	Lounge Coat and Trousers...	37	0
DAY or OFFICE COATS, the New Lama Cloth; beautifully cool and pleasant wear, in neat Plaids and Checks.	Lounge Coat.....	14	0
FANCY WAISTCOATINGS, in Spots and Checks.	Waistcoat	10	0
In plain Colours.	Ditto	8	8
LIGHT TROUSERS, in Newest Patterns, all Colours.	Trousers .....Rs. 15 to 18	0	

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
THE ANCIENT MARINER.
will be performed at the
3RD CONCERT OF THE SEASON
at the TOWN HALL,
on THURSDAY, 23rd August, 1888, at 9 p.m.
C. M. MOBERLY,
Honorary Secretary.

EIGHTY THOUSAND SAVED.

HERE is a piece of *valuable information* for the public at large to consider the superiority of CHUBB'S LOCKS and SAFES. The contents of a Gujerati letter received from one of our most esteemed constituents are given below :—

Bombay, 9th August, 1888.

To
SETT EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
Chubb's Box and Lock Mart, Fort, Bombay.

SIR,—Your note is to hand. On the night of the 4th instant, a theft was committed in my Office, situated in Khoja Moholla. There were eight chests fitted with Chubb's locks. Of course, the thieves could not open the locks, but unhinged the chests and broke them open. They carried away Rs. 25-8-6 from the chest of my Cashier. There was also in the office one SAFE No. 31, bought of you, and containing jewellery and cash of about Rs. 80,000. They seem to have tampered much with it, but I am glad to inform you that they failed in their efforts.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) JAFFER LUDHABHOY CHUTTOO.

NOTICE.

THE PRESIDENCY PAY and PENSION PAY OFFICES, which were located in "Hodges Bavalia," have been REMOVED to the TOWN BARRACKS, opposite the Mint, from MONDAY, the 13th instant.

W. ST. JOHN RICHARDSON, Captain,
For Presidency Pay Master.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8½ inches by 6 inches.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

SMOKERS
Who are in search of a really
GOOD TOBACCO
AT A
MODERATE PRICE
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY,
whose name is a sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER
AND
HIGH QUALITY
of the following
SPECIALITIES

		Rs.	as.
"1888" Mixture .....per	1 lb. tin	3	12
Do. do. ..... „	½ „	2	0
Golden Block Mixture ... „	1 „	3	4
Do. do. ... „	½ „	1	12
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye... „	¼ „	0	14
Golden Fleece..... „	½ „	1	12
Latakia..... „	½ „	1	12

Warranted fresh and pure.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

A FEW PIANOFORTES taken in exchange and put into thorough repair are now offered for sale.

At lowest Cash Prices or on the Hire Purchase System.

1 Plain Square	by Schroder	Rs.	250
2 „	„ Soundy	„	275
3 „	„ Collard and Collard	„	325
4 Semi-Grand	„ Erard	„	360
5 Plain Square	„ Maud	„	250
6 „	„ Doener	„	650
7 Semi-Grand	„ Broadwood	„	400
8 Cottage Piano with folding Keyboard by Chappel.		„	300

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WHATEVER you want, either useful or Fancy, do not fail to enquire first at SHROFF BROTHERS. Glassware, Crockery, Cutlery, Stationery, Toys, Dolls, Fancy Goods, &c., to suit all classes.

ALEE'S Butler, from Hubli, is requested to come IMMEDIATELY to ADELPHI HOTEL, Byculla.

WANTED, SENIOR COMPOUNDERS.—Apply with specimen of handwriting to KEMP and Co., Ld., Fort.

WANTED,—A well-bred FOX-TERRIER PUP, dog preferred.—Apply stating price, &c., to Surgeon E. W. REILLY, Raichore Cantonment.

WANTED, an experienced and competent SCHOOL MISTRESS to take charge of a Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies in Goa.—Apply stating terms, to Cath. Chaplain, Lanowli.

WANTED, experienced TEACHERS, a P.E. and an Undergraduate, as Assistants, in a High School in Goa.—Apply, stating terms, to Cath. Chaplain, Lanowli.

WANTED, TIGER CUBS.—Address "SHIKAREE," care of this paper.

WANTED.—An Experienced, Intelligent and First-class, Government-certificated ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT in a cotton mill, at Ahmedabad, on a monthly salary of Rs. 250, to prefer application, Address, "A.P.," care of this paper.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,696,000 STG. Assets. The "STANDARD"—New and Reduced Rates for India founded on the latest and most reliable statistics

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

THE MANAGER VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY INSTITUTE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA POST OFFICE, receives SKINS and HEADS of all descriptions of ANIMALS, either for curing or mounting

PASSAGES BOOKED to the CONTINENT and ENGLAND, 1st class, from Rs. 250 to 400. NO COMMISSION CHARGED. Information freely given. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

BUNGALOW, TO LET, at Mahim, Bazar Road, opposite the Scottish Orphanage School. —Apply Mr. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DUBASH, at his office, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

PHIPSON AND Co. have now received a Supply of the 1884 VINTAGE of POMMERY and GRENO'S CHAMPAGNE, which has proved to be equal to that of 1874.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains' Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers, 46 by 37 inches. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS will find every Requisite at our Establishment at a Moderate Cost, Deck Chairs from Rs. 4-8.
THORPE, & Co.
Rampart Row, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER'S INVALID'S PORT —A good, sound PORT, free from acidity and adulteration; approved and recommended by the Faculty. One of Cutler, Palmer's specialities. Rs. 28-8, of all dealers. But examine cork, label, and capsule.

BOUTELLEAU and Co.'s (CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS Co.) celebrated BRANDY. Prices from the Sole Agents and Importers. —H. BALLANTINE and Co., Hornby Row, or Retail Agents.—Messrs. D. C. COMRIGUR and Co., Market.

ICES! ICES!! Every day three kinds of Ices. Fresh Pastry, English and French Confectionery.—MORENAS & Co., General Merchants.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 4 each

DEPOT of GENUINE OIL PAINTINGS and Fine Art Works, 13, Meadow Street.—D. B. DINSHAW.

PHOTOS ENLARGED from Cart-de-visit to Life Size on canvas in oil paint, at moderate charges.—D. B. DINSHAW, 13, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, an English-rigged YACHT. Fast and strong. Sails and Gear complete.—"FOMALHAUT," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH ITALIAN STORES and GENERAL PROVISIONS.—CAL. COLONNELLO & SON. 11, Opposite the Prince's Dock.

CORSETS, various makes and sizes, slightly soiled, selling off at Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per pair.—Mrs. TAYLORS, 25, Medow Street, Bombay.

MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE warranted free from Alcohol, in Quart and Pint Bottles. —PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

SINGER STILL LEADS!! The only medal at the New Castle Jubilee Exhibition for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

ALWAYS FOREMOST in the field!!—The first order of merit at Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co's SEWING MACHINES.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

CONTINENTAL SEEDS, Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers and other Garden sundries. Price lists free.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

AMMUNITIONS FOR AIR GUNS.—Shots 1,000, Rs. 4; Darts, 1 dozen, Rs. 1-8; Springs replaced, Rs. 5.—L. STEFFENAUER, 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TRAVELLING BATH-TUBS.—Fitted with Wicker Basket, stout leather Strap and Buckle, and Patent Lock.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

OFFICERS' REGULATION WHISTLES.—Silver plated, well finished whistles, with cord, as required by new regulation, Rs. 4-0 each.—BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld., Bombay.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPH N. Cloth bound. Rs. 2; Postage, 4 annas.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 14, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE COVENTRY CHAIR, consisting of a Comfortable padded Chair, Seat on easy springs, with tricycle mechanism at the back for driving same; very light and fast, suitable for an Invalid or Native gentleman. Very luxurious and strong. Greatly in vogue at home. Call and inspect.—At MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
„ „ „ Overland Summary
„ „ „ Weekly Budget
„ „ „ Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment East Street, Poona

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 10th instant, to registered Shareholders on the 3rd August, 1888.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 6th August, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 10th instant, to registered Shareholders on the 3rd August, 1888.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 6th August, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 10th instant, to registered Shareholders on the 3rd August, 1888.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th August, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 10th instant, to registered Shareholders on the 3rd August, 1888.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 6th August, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE HOWARD & BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 10th instant, to registered Shareholders on the 3rd August, 1888.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th August, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 10th instant, to registered Shareholders on the 3rd August, 1888.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 6th August, 1888.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at No. 4, Church Lane, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business :—

I. To receive, adopt, and pass the accounts and the Report of the Directors for the season ended 30th June, 1888.
II. To declare on Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by ratation, but who are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint an auditor and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BOOT H & Co.,
Managers.
Bombay, 9th August, 1888.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882 and of the BOMBAY SAW MILLS, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 9th day of August, 1888, presented to the High Court of Bombay by MAHOMEDALLY JAFFERJEE, of Foolgrully, outside the Fort, Bombay, a creditor, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT, on the 28th day of August, 1888, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for winding-up of the Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
Solicitors for the Petitioner,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 159 OF 1887.

RUNCHORDAS PREMJEE, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Hanuman Gally, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.
vs.
DEWCOREBAI, Widow and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of DAMODHUR LACKMIDAS, late of Bombay Hindoo, deceased, and PREMABAI, widow of LALJEE COOVERJEE, lateof Bombay Hindoo, deceased, both residing at Kalbadavi Road, outside the Fort.....Defendants.

AND
SUIT No. 214 OF 1887.

PREMABAI, widow of LALJEE COOVERJEE, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadavi Road in Bombay.....Plaintiff.
vs.
DEWCOREBAI, Widow and Executrix of the last Will of DAMODHUR LACKMIDASS deceased, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadavi Road in Bombay, aforesaid and RUNCHOREDASS PREMJEE of Bombay Hindoo residing at Hanoomaan Gully, in the city of Bombay.....Defendants

PURSUANT to the order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above Suits and bearing date the Thirteenth Day of March One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight.

Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities, affecting the Estate of Damodhur Luckmidas, late of Bombay Hindoo deceased, the Testator in the pleadings in the above Suits mentioned who died in Bombay, on or about the Thirtieth Day of September One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Nine, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office in the Court House, within one Calendar-month, from the date hereof or in default, thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. —Dated this 23rd day of July 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE OF BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 513, OF 1886.

HAJEE MOOSSA HAJEE HASAN, HAJEE JAN MAHOMED HAJEE JOOSUB, HAJEE SALLAY MAHOMED HAJEE NUTHOO, HAJEE ESMAIL HAJEE GOOL MAHOMED, HAJEE RAHIMTOOLA HAJEE JOOSUB, HAJEE JACKERIA HAJEE ALLARUKHIA SAJUN, HAJEE SEEDICK HAJEE EBRAHIM and HAJEE MOOSA SULLAMAN, of Bombay KUTCHEE MEMON MAHOMEDAN Inhabitants, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late HAJEE CURRIM MAHOMED, GULLAMAN, deceased, residing at Memon Mohols, in the Island of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
HAJEE ADAM HAJEE JOONUS and HAJEE ABA RAHIMAN HAJEE JOONUS, both of Bombay Kutchee Memons, Mahomedan Inhabitants, also residing at Memon Mohola, in the Island of Bombay, and carrying on business in partnership, and as coparceners of a Kutchee Memon undivided family under the name and style of HAJEE ADAM HAJEE JOONUS.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Sixteenth Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Seven, the following immovable property WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. Farran, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Fifteenth Day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight, at the hour of three o'clock, in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the above-named Plaintiffs Hajee Moosa Hajee Hasun, Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Joosub, Hajee Sallay Mahomed Hajee Nuthoo, Hajee Esmail Hajee Gool Mahomed, Hajee Rahimtoola Hajee Joosub, Hajee Jackeria Hajee Allaruckhia Sajun, Hajee Seedick Hajee Ebrahim, and Hajee Moosa Sullaman, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Hajee Adam Hajee Joonus and Hajee Aba Rahiman Hajee Joonus, or any of them in all that messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate, lying and being on Fazendari ground, on the north side of Memon Wada or Cross Row, otherwise called Muajid Bunder Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 141-33 square yards or thereabouts, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 53 and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the north by a drain or passage for water, on or towards the south by the Public Road called Memon Wada, or Cross Row, otherwise Muajid Bunder Road, on or towards the east by the property of Hajee Aba Satar Talab, and on or towards the west by the property of Piroo Oomersey, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Defendants' tenants

For further particulars and conditions of sale application shouldbe made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker and Dinsha, Attorneys for the said Plaintiffs, at Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 7th day of July, 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

MONSOON WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED to withstand the effects of the Climate, our Coats are Sewn and Taped, thus making it impossible to come apart at the seams, and are cut on Tailoring principles ensuring a shapely, stylish, well-fitting, and reliable garment.

Regulation Military Cloaks, extra quality and finish, thoroughly Waterproof...from Rs.	48	0
Fawn and Navy Blue Cashmere Chesterfield Coats, perfectly ventilated ..... „	24	0
White Vulcanised Reversible Coats ..... „	10	0
Ladies Shot Silk, Plain Colors and Checks, Mantles and Cloaks, very stylish and extra Light.		
Black lined Tartans Gig Aprons with nickel Ring ..... „	10	8
Drab Double Texture on check Carriage aprons ..... „	12	0
Tan Waterproof Canvas Holdalls, flaps and pockets English Leather Straps ... „	20	8
The Wolsely Valise Holdall and Ground Sheet combined, Stout Leather Straps and Rings..... „	22	0

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

HAMILTON & CO.

RESPECTFULLY Solicit a VISIT to their Show-room, where they have on view a SPLENDID collection of Fashionable DIAMOND ORNAMENTS Suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS, BIRTHDAY SOUVENIRS.

EXQUISITE DIAMOND BROOCHES.

These are becoming more and more Fashionable for Daily and Evening wear.

Swallows, Parrots on Spray, Chicken and Egg Shell, Lizards, 2 Flies, Fly and Spider, Two Swallows and Nest, Kitten and Pearl Ball, Two Kittens and Pearl Ball, Bees, Butterflies, &c., &c. Priced from Rs. 90 to Rs. 800.

FICHU BROOCHES.

Set with Diamonds, Sapphires, Rubies, and Pearls, Maidenhair Ferns, Flower and Spray, and various beautiful designs.

GEM BANGLES.

Set with Fine White Brilliants, Diamonds and Rubies, Diamonds and Pearls, Diamonds and Coral, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 350.

Very Fashionable and Handsome

DIAMOND "BOUTON EARRINGS."

"Bouton" Earrings set with two Fine Brilliant Diamonds of the First Cutting and Water, Rs. 135, 162, 210, and Rs. 1,350.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS, &c.,
(OF CALCUTTA)
BOMBAY BRANCH,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
CHURCH GATE STREET CORNER.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS,
KHETWADY, BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS
LAMP POSTS	GATES	
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydized and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydized and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

The Lighthouse, in gilt and nickel, with aneroid and two thermometers, the revolving antern presenting each in turn instead of the flash light by separate mechanism—Rs. 250.

The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 25th August, 1888, at 6 o'clock p.m.

W. MERRIMAN, Col.,
Hony. Secy.
2rd July, 1888.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the Corporation, and are now prepared to accept FIRE RISKS at current rates.

GADDUM, BYTHELL & CO.
Bombay, 6th August, 1888.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of REMITTANCE BOXES to the Paper Currency Office for one year, commencing from 1st October next. For particulars of the contract, apply to the undersigned.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Commissioner of Paper Currency.
Paper Currency Office, Bombay, 4th August, 1888.

BAPTY BROTHERS, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, Falkland Road, Byculla, on THURSDAY next, the 16th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

NARAYEN RANGOBA,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, 9th August, 1888.

WANTED.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE NAWAB SIR KHURSHED JAH, K. C. I. E., is desirous of engaging the services of a Medical Gentleman (Mahomedan preferred). Salary H. E. Rs. 300 per mensem with prospects. A Diploma from some of the Government Colleges will be a necessary qualification. Applications with copies of certificates to be forwarded to the undersigned.

J. D'COSTA,
Private Secretary
to H. E. KURSHED JAH, K. C. I. E.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna stamps

A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein.—Lewes Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London. W. C.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which has been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Band, Yacht Club, 4th Bombay Rifles, 15-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 11th :—Dago (s), from London ; and Deccan (s), Hongkong. Yesterday :—Pachumba (s), from Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 11th :—Cocoanada (s), for Marmagoa ; Lalpoora (s), Calcutta, Rangoon, &c. ; Shajehan (s), Calcutta and Coast ; Knight Errant (s), Havre ; and Poseidon (s), for Marmagoa and China. Yesterday :—Arabia (s), for Karachi and Persian Gulf.

GAMBLERS.—Ebrahim Hyderbeg and nine other Mahomedans were on Saturday charged, by Inspector Foard, before Mr. P. Ryan, the former with keeping a common gaming-house in Bapty Road, and with being found gambling therein on Friday night last, with the nine other accused, with cards, dice, and money. They were all convicted. The first named was fined Rs. 20, four others, Rs. 7 each, and the remainder, Rs. 3 each.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played by the band of the 4th Bombay Rifles, at the Yacht Club, at 5-45 this evening :—

Quadrille	Topsy Turvy — Williams.
Overture	Le Serment — Auber.
Mazurka	Clematis — Kappey.
Cavatina	Lucia di Lammermoor — Donizetti.
Valse	Un Bal a La Cour — Fahrbach.
Selection	La Regina di Golconda — Donizetti.
Galop	Carrillon — Leutner.

BREACH OF MUNICIPAL BYE-LAWS.—Shaik Cadur Goolla and Shaik Ismail Peer Mahomed, butchers, were on Saturday charged, by Solomon, Market Inspector, before Mr. P. Ryan, with bringing buffalo-meat for sale at the Bombay Markets from Coorla, on Friday last, not slaughtered at the authorized Bandora slaughter-houses, without a pass or permit from the Municipal Commissioner, in contravention of the Municipal Bye-laws. The two accused, on admitting their guilt, were fined Rs. 5 each.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Byroo Hurree, aged 25 years, a labourer employed at Adamjee Peerbhoy's Tent Establishment in Jail Road. On the 6th instant, while removing some tents that were left to dry on the roof of a shed, his foot slipped, and he fell from a height of about seven feet, and sustained a rupture to his spleen. He was removed to hospital, where he died at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

REPORTED THEFT.—Phundunlal Rogan, who arrived in Bombay, about twelve days ago, from Lucknow, and at present living in Motisha's Dharumsalla, at Pinjrapole, reported to the police the theft of a large tin box containing eight silver bars, gold ornaments set with diamond, a number of precious stones, a pearl, a silver watch, cash and currency notes and wearing apparel, amounting to Rs. 1,478, from his room, on the night of Thursday last.

SUIT AGAINST A NATIVE DRAMATIC COMPANY.—On Saturday, at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. J Warden, the Second Judge, Mr. Succaram Purushram Pundit, manager of the *Indu Prakash* Press, sought to recover the sum of Rs. 40 from Mr. Ramchundra Havelker, manager of the Native Ladies' Dramatic Company (Gunatajuk Strikuntuck Mundulee.) The plaintiff appeared in person, and the defendant did not put in his appearance. The plaintiff presented to the Court the several bills sued for, which were for printing handbills and advertisements in the plaintiff's newspaper. The Court, after the claim had been proved, passed a decree with costs for the plaintiff for the amount claimed payable within five days from the date of judgment.

BOMBAY GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.—A general meeting of members of the Association was held, on Saturday evening, at the rooms of the Presidency Association, to adopt a memorial to the Senate of the University relating to the draft University Act as revised by the special committee of the Senate. Mr. V. A. Modak presided. Resolutions were passed adopting several amendments, among them being that section 5 be amended to the effect that the Vice-Chancellor should be elected by the Senate. That in section 6 the number of Fellows should be limited to 300, and not 200 members. That section 10 should be read as follows :—"All Fellows of the University and all Graduates of the University shall be members of the electoral body for so long as they remain Fellows or Graduates." The meeting adjourned until to-day.

RUNAWAY SCHOOLBOYS.—On Saturday, Mr. Macdermot, Police Superintendent, placed before Mr. Crawley-Boevey two Hindoo lads, who had been arrested while loitering at the Colaba causeway. They were taken in custody on suspicion by a police sepoy, and on searching their persons, one of them, Toolsiram Succaram by name, was found in possession of Rs. 17. The money appeared to form part of a sum of Rs. 21 which he had abstracted from his father's cupboard. The fathers of the boys are havildars in the 28th Bombay Pioneers, stationed at Kirkee. Being scolded by them for not properly learning their lessons at the Militray School in the station, the lads had run away from home. They have been ordered by the Magistrate to be retained in custody, pending the receipts of a reply from Col. Westmacott, the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, in which the havildars are serving.

JACK ASHORE.—It seems that on Sunday night last some sailors belonging to her Majesty's Turquoise engaged a carriage in town to take them to Kiamari, when one of them jumped on the coach-box and insisted on driving. After passing the Custom House the driver wished to gain possession of the reins, as the sailor was driving most recklessly, but Jack not only refused to give them up, but is supposed to have pushed the driver down on the ground while the carriage was in motion. On falling the poor man somehow got his leg under the hind wheel of the carriage which resulted in a compound fracture of his leg. The carriage was notwithstanding driven to Kiamari. The serious results could not have been realised, as Jack continued his course without paying the slightest attention to the man who was thus injured. The affair we hear is now in the hands of the police.—*Phanix.*

THEFTS BY A SERVANT.—Santia Jervis, a Goanese servant, was charged on Saturday, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with stealing a watch and chain valued at Rs. 18, belonging to a cold drink shopkeeper, named Jamsetji Nowroji. A few days after he was seen with the watch and chain on his person by the complainant, who got him apprehended by a police constable. On searching him, another watch and chain were also found with him, and in his room was discovered a lot of stolen property—handkerchiefs, cuffs, scarfs, pins, ladies' photographs, &c. Mr. Macdermott informed his Worship that most of the articles had been stolen from Grant's Buildings, and he asked for a week's remand for making further inquiries. His Worship convicted the prisoner of the theft of the watches and chain, but has postponed giving sentence till Saturday next.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—Reuben Moshi and Rahimon Moshi were on Saturday brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Foard, before Mr. P. Ryan, the former with housetrespass and theft of property, consisting of gold jewellery, a silver watch, and a silver snuff box, the whole valued at Rs. 2,855, the property of Flora Sophia, a Jewess, from her house on the night of the 7th instant, and the latter with aiding and abetting in the commission of the said offence. It appeared that whilst the complainant and her family on the date in question were absent from home, the house was entered by Reuben, who had been previously instructed by his brother Rahimon, a servant to the complainant, as to where the jewellery, &c., were kept, a cupboard broken open, and the articles stolen, portion of which he gave to a Jewess in Duncan Road for safe custody, and the remainder to another Jewess, at Soortee Mohola. The theft being reported to the police, they arrested the two accused and recovered the whole of the property from the two women. The culprits were convicted, Reuben being sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rahimon to one.

THE VOLUNTEER CLUB SOCIAL DANCE.

THE Volunteer Club social dance, which took place on Friday evening last, was certainly the best of a series which have always been pleasant and enjoyable. In this case the club rooms were exchanged for the Town Hall, a change for which everybody was grateful ; indeed, the club rooms would scarcely have held the very large company which assembled, whilst all the arrangements were both satisfactory and complete. The floor was good and the string band in attendance excellent, and the honorary secretary deserves congratulation for the success which crowned his efforts. Dancing commenced soon after nine o'clock, and was continued till the small hours of the morning. If the Town Hall can be secured for future occasions the Volunteer Club dances, if as well managed as this last, will bid fair to become one of the most popular forms of entertainment in Bombay.

CRICKET IN POONA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER)

POONA, AUG. 10.

FIRST DAY.

THE great annual contest between the Bombay and Poona cricketing teams commenced this morning on the new Gymkhana ground. More than ordinary interest was taken in the contest, as both elevens were well matched and a hard tussle was expected. My telegram has already given the result of to-day's play, and it shows how fully the expectations promise to be realised. This will be seen from the present state of the game Bombay made, thanks to Barton's unplayable bowling—93, while Poona was only able to put up 120 runs, a total that is very small, considering how strong they are reputed to be in batting. The new ground does not afford as good a wicket as that given by the old one, but it seems to be capable of improvement with use and care. At the commencement of the match the wicket played badly, but as the game progressed the bowlers felt more at home on it. In other respects the change from the old cricket ground is a great improvement. Situated as the wicket is, just in front of the Gymkhana Club, onlookers can watch a game with comfort and ease from the club verandah, and the position is more central. However, with regard to this match, the crowded state of the Gymkhana fully evidenced the great interest taken in it, and if we only had a portion of the crowds that gather at any match in Bombay to line the boundaries there would have been more life infused in the game by the applause that is always evoked by good cricket. As it was, the capital play shown by either side evoked more or less a silent interest, and the day's proceedings were comparatively speaking dull. The rain held off pretty well all day, and only came down twice in pretty smart showers, forcing the players to seek shelter. Bombay seemed to have had bad luck at the start. Wilkins, O'Shea and Holland rapidly succumbed for very few runs. Jervois' defensive tactics proved of little avail on such a wicket, which required very free playing. Kennedy played the right game when he hit the balls all about the field. He certainly gave several chances, but his score was the highest on his side, and that was all that was wanted. Macbeth, always a hard hitter, made the next best score, as the wicket suited him admirably. Both men made a long and very useful stand. Barton of course secured the most wickets for very few runs. He was simply unplayable at times with his terrific breaks from the off-side. The Bombay men played the other bowlers, Becher, Edlman and Francis, especially the latter two, with much freedom and success. In their venture the Poona men were not very successful, and but for the long stand early in the innings made by Francis and Barton, when the Bombay bowling was collared, would have barely equalled their opponents' total. Holland did little execution, and was early taken off. Clifton and Macbeth then bowled with very good effect. Clifton brought about the separation between Francis and Barton by bowling the latter, and he was also responsible for the dismissal of the former. Macbeth disposed of the remaining wickets for very few runs. The details of play were as follows :—

Bombay won the toss and sent in Wilkins and O'Shea, who played the bowling of Barton and Becher. Wilkins at once set to scoring and O'Shea assisting, twenty was soon registered. O'Shea made several very pretty drives, the bowling being somewhat off the wicket. At 22 Barton bowled Wilkins, who had made 14 runs. (22-1-14.) Holland joined O'Shea and runs came in pretty freely. There were a couple of fours credited to each player, and Holland gave a hard chance to point who failed to take it. Edlman was put on instead of Becher, and in playing forward to him O'Shea was smartly stumped by Lyttelton. (30-2-12.) Jervois associated with Holland, but they were not long together. During their association a smart shower came down and stopped the game. When it was resumed Jervois was bowled clean by Barton. (46-3-1.) Kennedy was Holland's next partner. Both men played well and carefully, but Holland cut one from Barton into the hands of shortslip and had to retire with a well played 14. (49-4-14.) Sangster filled the vacancy, but Barton dismissed him early, as also Vanderzee, who followed. (49-6-0.) Dr. Wilkins joined Kennedy who played a very free game, hitting hard and somewhat recklessly. He was missed badly twice, but increased the score very profitably. Dr. Wilkins was caught by Lyttelton before he could make more than a single. (53-7-1.) Macbeth being now associated with Kennedy, they put quite a different complexion on the state of affairs. Hitting hard and playing forward with great judiciousness they knocked up the score to 90, when Kennedy played Barton into his wicket. He retired with a valuable 25. Anderson filled the vacancy, but had to retire l. b. w. to Francis, just as the gong went for lunch.

On the resumption of play after tiffin Clifton went in with Macbeth, but Barton bowled the latter soon after and the innings closed for 93 runs, Macbeth's score proving of the greatest value to his side.

Twiss and Spring-Rice were the Poona first wickets, while Holland and Clifton conducted the attack. With the latter bowler the men took several liberties, while they treated Holland's bowling with great respect. Play was very steady for a time and runs came in slowly. It was some time before 20 was signalled, and when one run more had been added Spring-Rice was dismissed by Clifton. (21-1-10.) Francis went in but Twiss did not stop in much longer, as at 23 he was clean bowled by Holland. Barton now associated with Francis, and both commenced playing very carefully. Singles and couples were the order of the day with an occasional three or four for boundary hits. They were together for over half an hour, and sundry changes were made in the bowling. Kennedy relieved Holland, and Anderson also come on, but the change was of no avail. Wilkins then took Anderson's place at 50 and Clifton took the ball from Kennedy. The batsmen however kept up their wickets and quickly increased the score. At 70 Macbeth went in, instead of Wilkins, who, though not bowled, was not successful in increasing the score. Kennedy who had resumed the place of Clifton was now taken off for the latter again. With Macbeth bowling in the best of form on the one side and Clifton bowling dead on to the wicket the other, the Poona men played very carefully. Neither of them had given any chance, and played very judiciously ; but when the score had reached 77 Francis gave way to temptation and hit Clifton high to deep field, where he was well caught by O'Shea. (77-3-27.) Though Francis had only made 27 runs he was nearly an hour in making them. Decie joined Barton, but after scoring 5 he was smartly caught by Holland, a one-hand catch off Clifton. (82-4-5.) Lyttelton followed in and made a single at once. Shortly after he hit up a loose ball from Macbeth and was caught by Anderson at mid-on. (83-5-1.) Barton was now joined by Lushington, who was bowled by Macbeth after he had made two and his partner three runs. (88-6-2.) Stockdale was the next man in. When four more runs had been added to the score Barton was disposed of by Clifton. With 26 runs only to his credit Barton deserved every praise for his admirable innings, which had lasted about two hours. (92-7-26.) Stockdale and Bush were now together, and had a merry time of it. The former had a short but lively career, during which he made 11 runs, when he was bowled by Macbeth, (104-8-11.) The next two wickets added little to the score before they fell to Macbeth, and the innings terminated a quarter of an hour within time for 120 runs.

With a deficit of 27 to clear off, Bombay went in again ; Wilkins and O'Shea again going in first, while Barton and Becher bowled. Wilkins was very unfortunate, as after he made a single off the first ball delivered, he was bowled by Barton, who thus secured an invaluable wicket. (2-1-1.) Holland joined O'Shea, and before time was called had raised the score to 11. The general public had mustered strong during the afternoon, and when play ceased for the day there was a large crowd of spectators.

POONA—First Innings.

J H Twiss, b Holland	9
Spring-Rice, b Clifton	10
F W Francis, c O'Shea, b Clifton	27
C J Barton, b Clifton	26
C P Decie, c Holland, b Clifton	5
Col Hon N G Lyttelton, c Anderson, b Macbeth	1
J T Lushington, b Macbeth	2
H Stockdale, b Macbeth	11
J E Bush, not out	14
E Edleman, b Macbeth	6
Col Becher, b Macbeth	1
Extras	8
Total	120

BOMBAY.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
A D Wilkins, b Barton	14	b Barton	1
C E O'Shea, st Lyttelton b, Edlman	12	not out	3
W Holland, c Edlman, b Barton	14	not out	6
Capt C Jervois, b Barton	1		
H Kennedy, b Barton	25		
A D Sangster, b Barton	0		
H A Vanderzee, b Barton	0		
Dr Wilkins, st Lyttelton b Barton	1		
J B K Macbeth, b Barton	17		
H Anderson, l b w Francis	2		
C N Clifton, not out	0		
Extras	7	Extras	2
To al	93	Total	12

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Poona—First Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets
Holland	56	24	2	1
Clifton	123	33	15	4
Kennedy	36	11	3	0
Anderson	16	10	2	0
Wilkins	12	7	0	0
Macbeth	14	27	11	5

Bombay—First Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
C J Barton	131	33	18	8
Col Becher*	65	16	9	0
E Edleman	44	22	5	1
F W Francis	20	15	1	1

* Bowled one wide.

Second Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Barton	20	9	1	1
Becher	16	1	3	0

SECOND DAY.

AUG. 11.

Few were prepared for the utter collapse of the Bombay eleven to-day and the inglorious defeat they suffered at the hands of the Poona team, who won the match by seven wickets. Things seemed so well balanced yesterday, that an interesting conclusion of the contest was looked for. But this abrupt termination of the game only affords further proof of the fact, that, as in racing, there is a glorious uncertainty about cricket. Barton was again most successful with the ball. Eight of the Bombay wickets fell to his share for the cost of 39 runs. His bowling, however, did not prove as successful as yesterday, when he obtained eight wickets for 33 runs. Becher also bowled well, but he was not in the form he displayed in the same match last year. As to the batting of the Bombay men, the veteran Wilkins' performance of 15 runs in two innings shows how difficult Barton's bowling was to play. In the first innings Kennedy and Macbeth were lucky and treated it with freedom ; but to-day Jervois was the only man who could score with it. He and Sangster were the only two who entered double figures. They made a short stand, and the prospects looked brighter for their side for a short time ; but when Sangster was dismissed, nothing was done to avert disaster. The innings closed for 60 shortly before tiffin, and thus the home team, who had already 27 to the good, were left only 34 to make to win, a task which was accomplished, with the loss of three good wickets, before tiffin.

The game was resumed shortly after 11 a.m. when O'Shea and Holland, the not-outs, going in and Barton and Becher once more conducting the attack, the wicket was very untrue, and O'Shea shortly after taking the first over, struck a ball from Barton, which was caught by Decie. (11-2-3.) Jervois filled the vacancy, and both men played some lively cricket for a merry ten minutes, when Holland was stumped by Lyttelton while playing forward to Barton. Things now looked very bad for Bombay with three such good wickets down. (16-3-9.) Kennedy joined Jervois ; but he struck a ball from Barton into the hands of Decie at point. The score was unchanged, and very little hope was left of Bombay giving any good account of itself. (16-4-9.) Sangster now associated with Jervois. The latter gave a chance, which was not accepted. This life cost the Poona side a good deal, for playing in his habitual style Jervois kept his wickets up and made many runs. Sangster followed suit, and the score rapidly rose. When 40 appeared Jervois cut Becher to leg for four and then followed this up with a four off Barton. As the score rose the spirits of the Bombay partizans rose also. At 48 Barton brought about a separation by clean bowling Sangster, who made a very useful score of 10. (48-5-10.) Vanderzee was the next man. He was caught in the slips, however, before he opened his account. (48-6-0.) Dr. Wilkins partnered with Jervois, and there was a brisk half hour. During their partnership ten runs were put on before Jervois was caught at long-leg. He retired after making a valuable 27, the top score of the day. (58-7-27.) Macbeth went in, and after another run had been added Wilkins succumbed to Barton. (59-8-7.) The other two wickets, Macbeth and Anderson, did nothing towards improving matters, and only added one run to the score. The innings thus closed for 60 runs, leaving the Poona men only 34 to make to win.

It was half an hour before tiffin that the home team sent in Spring-Rice and Twiss to make the attempt to knock up the requisite number of runs. Both men seemed quite competent to do so; but the visitors were now on their mettle ; and it was found more difficult than was expected. Entrusted with such a task Rice and Twiss played the bowlers, Macbeth and Clifton, with freedom. Twiss paid the penalty and succumbed to Macbeth when he had made 3. Francis then joined Rice, and they raised the score quickly, notwithstanding that there were two complete changes in the bowling. Kennedy went on for Macbeth and then Holland went on for Clifton. Shortly afterwards Anderson relieved Kennedy. The score, however, increased, Rice being the chief contributor. When he had made 18, and had taken the score up to 32, 8 of which were credited to Francis, Holland disposed of Rice, who unwittingly cut a ball into the slips where Anderson smartly caught him. (32-2-18.) Barton now went in ; but made the same mistake as Rice, and was promptly caught out. The bowlers did so well now that a couple of maidens were sent down, and the solitary two runs required took Francis and Decie, who followed in, some little time to make. At last at 2-15 Decie cut Holland, and gained the two runs that took the score past Bombay's total, thus winning the victory by seven wickets, amid great applause.

The following is the score :—

BOMBAY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
A D Wilkins, b Barton	14	b Barton	1
C E O'Shea, st Lyttelton, b Edlman	12	c Decie, b Barton	3
W J Holland, c Edlman, b Barton	14	st Lyttelton, b Barton	9
Capt Jervois, b Barton	1	c Bush, b Edlman	27
H Kennedy, b Barton	25	c Decie, b Barton	0
A B Sangster, b Barton	0	b Barton	10
H F Vanderzee, b Barton	0	c Edlman, b Barton	0
Dr Wilkins, c Lyttelton, b Barton	1	b Barton	7
J B K Macbeth, b Barton	17	c Lyttelton, b Barton	1
H Anderson, l b w Francis	2	l b w Edlman	1
C N Clifton, not out	0	not out	0
Extras	7	Extras	1
Total	93	Total	60

POONA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
J H Twiss, b Holland	9	b Macbeth	3
Captain Rice, b Clifton	10	c Anderson, b Holland	18
F W Francis, c O'Shea, b Clifton	27	not out	8
C G Barton, b Clifton	26	c Anderson, b Holland	0
C Prescott-Decie, c Holland b Clifton	5	not out	2
Col the Hon N G Lyttelton, c Anderson, b Macbeth	1	Seven wickets to fall.	
J L Lushington, b Macbeth	2		
H Stockdale, b Macbeth	11		
J E Bush, not out	14		
E Edlman, b Macbeth	6		
Col Becher, b Macbeth	1		
Extras	8	Extras	3
Total	120	Total	34

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Bombay.—First Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
C G Barton	131	33	18	8
Col Becher c	65	16	9	0
E Edlman	44	22	5	1
F W Francis	20	15	1	1

c Bowled one Wide.

Poona.—First Innings.

W Holland	66	24	2	1
C N Clifton	128	33	15	4
H Kennedy	36	11	0	0
H Anderson	16	10	0	0
A Wilkins	12	7	0	0
J Macbeth	74	27	11	5

Bombay.—Second Innings.

C G Barton	121	30	12	8
Col Becher	84	15	12	0
E Edlman	36	5	7	2

Poona.—Second Innings.

J B K Macbeth	28	8	4	1
C N Clifton	24	9	1	0
W J Holland	23	6	5	2
H Kennedy	16	6	1	0
H Anderson	8	2	1	0

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch,

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

ATHLETIC CLUB Y. M. C. A. *VS.* VOLUNTEER CLUB.

A CRICKET match was played last Saturday between the respective teams of the above Clubs, resulting in favour of the Athletic Club by 21 runs on the first innings. The following is the full score, with analysis of bowling :—

VOLUNTEER CLUB.

G M Lake, l b w, b Fido	19
H Ingle, run out	7
M Purvis, c Harrington, b Fido	7
H C Wallich, b Fido	2
H Forde, b Clark	4
H O'Connor, b Clark	4
A D Little, c Engel, b Fido	0
E J Hale, b Clark	2
L Crowley, b Clark	7
P. Boylette, not out	0
C Pinsent, b Clark	0
Leg-byes	2
Total	54

ATHLETIC CLUB.

F J Clark, b Little	13
C J Sutton, c and b Little	6
H E Harrington, c Forde, b Little	24
F W Fido, b Little	2
W N Shilstone, c Forde, b Little	0
W G Treacher, run out	9
A R Sharp, b Pinsent	9
C A Engel, b Hale	0
J E Waller, b Pinsent	1
F M Stephens, b Hale	0
J L McKenzie, not out	6
Byes	5
Total	75

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Athletic Club.

	Overs.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
F J Clark	11-4	19	2	5
F W Fido	11	33	0	4

Volunteer Club.

L Crowley	13	25	4	0
A D Little	16	30	4	5
C Pinsent	5-3	11	2	2
E J Hale	2	4	0	2

FIRE AT MODY BUNDER.

YESTERDAY morning, at about half-past 6 o'clock, an alarm of fire was raised at Mody Bunder. A stack of firewood, standing about thirty feet high, was on fire. Information was sent at once to the several fire brigade stations in the city, and within a short time the three steam fire-engines and several manual engines from the Fort, Pydownee, and Byculla stations repaired to the spot and were at once set to work, there being a good supply of water obtained from the Vehar Main, and also a small tank near to kept in reserve for such emergencies. The fire was found to have taken a strong hold of the centre of the base of the stack, which necessitated a considerable portion of the wood from the top being removed to get at the seat of it and it was some time before this was done. The fire however was completely extinguished by half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Every precaution was taken by Superintendent McDermott, in whose division the fire occurred, to prevent it spreading to the adjoining stacks of wood which were covered with jowlee. The origin of the fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion, but the owner of the stack believes it was the work of an incendiary. The damage is roughly estimated at Rs. 500.

THE LAW LECTURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your Wednesday's issue contains a letter from one signing himself "A Graduate," who advocates the option of keeping terms at the Law Classes. If the above suggestion is followed the real utility of the law lectures will be palpable in the result. I can, from my present experience, declare that there would not come more than half-a-dozen pupils to hear the lectures, where now there are two scores and a half. Government will at once perceive in that case the uselessness of the regular series of law lectures, delivered at a heavy cost to the State, but without any corresponding benefits to the recipients. With your permission I shall proceed to show the futility of the lectures.

The law lectures are delivered in the new Elphinstone College buildings only twice a week in every class, viz., the two junior classes and the senior or third-year class. In order to suit the convenience of professors who have large practices in the Courts, the hour of the lecture is fixed to be 5-30 to 6-30 p.m. in each class. Out of the hour a few minutes, say ten, go after the roll call and other preliminaries. This gives us fifty minutes of actual delivery. Out of this balance allowances have to be made for "a pressing business that calls away" the professor on some of the lecture days a little earlier, say twenty minutes before the time, when, at about 6 p. m. or so, the students, already tired with their inactive silence, hear to their great joy the agreeable news "I have to attend such a public meeting to-day, we shall therefore postpone the lecture till next day." The pupils are up on their heels at once. The more agreeable news is then communicated by the presiding professor. "I cannot, I regret to say, come the next lecture-day, as I am called away elsewhere, so you will please attend this day week." The joy of the students knows no bounds. The chairs and benches echo forth the glee of their occupants by the sounds created by backward thrusts, and the scholars of law leave the hall in a body. We may not, however, deduct any minutes from the actual time of delivery on this account, though late arrivals and early departures are not very rare. We shall not take notice of such exceptions in considering the time. Each term extends over about three months, from 15th June to 15th September during the second term, and from 10th January to 15th April during the first term. At the rate of eight lectures per mensem, we get twenty-four lectures for the term. Deducting holidays and days on which the professors cannot attend on account of some private or public reasons, we may assume, without fear of a serious error, that the days of actual delivery do not exceed twenty in each term. Each of these twenty days or rather hours possesses only forty minutes of serious application to the legal branch. Now I beg to leave it for my betters to judge what stock of information can be imparted to the students during this short period. I make bold to affirm that not a single law-book can be gone through during this time, even though the lectures may, as they often do, consist in pure reading of the texts. Indeed, the professors cannot do otherwise than purely read over the text for want of time. Again, the book they read forms but one branch of a paper for LL.B. to which not more than about forty per cent. of marks may be allotted. The other books are left to the students to prepare. The students' listlessness to the lectures is therefore quite intelligible : (1) Because the lecture consists in simple reading, and (2), because the subject is not very important from an examinational point of view, as it generally carries but a third of marks allotted to one paper. On the point of time, therefore, the lectures, as they at present stand, can show nothing for, but everything against, their existence.

The above argument, though it clearly shows the futility of the lectures as they at present stand, indirectly countenances the views of the advocates of the course that it may be placed on a more regular and suitable basis by an increase of hours of work and attachment of a permanent professorship. The suggestions, if carried out, will mend matters, and defeat the argument based upon time. But I shall try to show at some other time that the course is useless on grounds independent of the above.

Aug. 11. A LAW STUDENT.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug 12.—The barometer is falling slowly in Bombay, and at one or two central stations, but the general fall noticed yesterday has ceased, and has been succeeded by a general rise, except in the regions noticed above. The Bengal depression is apparently filling up. The monsoon winds are increasing on both coasts, except that north-westerly winds prevail down the Gangetic Plain ; directions are about normal. There has again been very little rain in the Punjab, the west of the N.-W. Provinces, or the south of Madras, but elsewhere it has fallen generally, though not very heavily, except at the central stations.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico ; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 1st Goorkhas were to leave Pathankote on Saturday, arriving at Ghoom, below Darjeeling, on the 17th, and at Gnatong camp on the 23rd or 24th inst.

Two more companies of the Derbyshire Regiment have been warned to be in readiness to proceed to Sikkim.

THE STORY OF MAJOR NEVILL.

A CORRESPONDENT writes the following letter to the editor of the *Statesman* :—

Your Hyderabad correspondent in his narration of Major Nevill's story some weeks ago, has omitted two very important facts connected therewith, which, with your permission, I will give you. The first is the fact that all the records relating to the case of the widow Kulsambee in the Suburban court were long since handed over to Major Nevill, with the view, it is natural to believe, of getting rid of the evidence in the case. The other fact is that Major Nevill received the sanction of the Government of India (no doubt on Mr. Cordery's recommendation) to his being promoted to the rank of *Colonel* in the Nizam's service.

It would be desirable to know on what grounds, and by whose authority, the records of the Suburban court were handed over to Major Nevill, and further on what grounds it was that Mr. Cordery recommended Major Nevill's promotion to the rank of Colonel. His antecedents prior to his entering the Nizam's service are unknown, but the extent of Major Nevill's military experience, when he took command of the Nizam's regular troops, was limited to his having had charge of an ambulance corps during the Franco-Prussian war. Hardly had Major Nevill assumed command, then it became obvious to the Minister (the late Sir Salar Jung) that he was not competent for the position, and was but another of the Nizam's bad bargains. Sir Salar Jung was unwise enough to allow him to retain his appointment, as he has contrived since to make himself all but independent of the State. It would have been well, had the mischief stopped there ; but Major Nevill's treatment of his officers and subordinates is incredible. The officers are a body of honourable men who have been subjected by him to a course of petty tyranny, of which it would be impossible to convey any adequate idea, while the Nizam's Ministers—too timid to interfere—have acquiesced in his every act however arbitrary, knowing him to be supported by Mr. Cordery.

Thus he has assumed the right of removing officers from the service, without even the form of a trial by court-martial. The late Minister was afraid to oppose him, but, unwilling to act with injustice, *allowed them at the same time, in most cases, to draw their full salaries.* At the present moment, there are no less than five efficient officers :—the Commandant of artillery, the Commandant of cavalry, the Commandant of infantry, the Superintendent of army clothing, and another staff officer—in this very position. They have all been removed from their appointments at the command of Major Nevil. The Commandant of artillery is dismissed after an irreproachable career of twenty years in the Regular troops. Disclosures such as these, if they serve no other propose, should be a salutary warning to our Residents of the incalculable mischief that may arise from their unjustifiable interference in matters connected with Native States.

E.

NOTE.—We have had this letter before us for some weeks deferring its publication that we might make special enquiry into the facts. It is an utter scandal to the English name, that the Nizam's Minister was not told long since by the Supreme Government that the dismissal of Major Nevill rests entirely with the Nizam himself.—ED., *Statesman !*

THE ALLEGED CRUELTY AT CHADARGHAT.

ON Thursday the appeal of Raja Govind Rao Baba Saheb, who was tried for cruelty to two Ranis, came on for hearing before Mr. Forbes, C. S., when Mr. Inverarity appeared for the Appellant, whilst Mr. Ookerji represented the Crown. Mr. Inverarity, in the course of his argument, asked : Who could take a greater interest in the ultimate issue of the case than those who had started the prosecution. From the deposition of Lieutenant Tighe, it is evident that the Rani made no complaint to him of ill-treatment. Now it was shocking to one's sense of justice that a person exercising judicial powers should in any way bias the case before him. In the first place Mr. Tucker ought not to have tried this case at all. When a person holding the position he does starts a case, he must naturally be anxious to see that it does not end in a *fiasco.* The swearing of the witnesses who, appeared for the defence was most peculiar. The Indian Oath's Act of 1881 is in force here as elsewhere. The mode of swearing witnesses for the defence was peculiar as was shown by the protest, which the *devan* made when he was asked to hold the kuran in his hands all the time he was giving his evidence. Even before he opened his mouth he was asked to do this—a course which was calculated to intimidate him and made those present in Court to think that he was not to be believed. The Magistrate in his note about this matter says that at the request of Lieut. Tighe witness was asked to do so. During the whole period of 18 years that he had been practising as a barrister, he never came across a single instance in which a witness was put to that form of swearing. It is, of course, open to any Court to ask a witness whether in regard to such and such points he would undertake to swear on such and such things—either say the Alcoran, (with reference to Mahomedans) or the Ganges' water as regards Hindus. If Lieutenant Tighe had made such a novel application, as he is accredited to have done, the Magistrate should have refused it. Now coming to the evidence for the prosecution itself, the whole of it revolves on the Rani jumping down from the roof which I do not for a single moment dispute, and some vague statements which she is accredited to have made. The Magistrate also committed another mistake in thinking that the Raja had obstructed Mr. Tighe. In his evidence, this gentleman says : "I went to the 'Zenana' on the morning of the 18th alone." Between the 18th and 19th Lieutenant Tighe made in all four visits to the residence of the Raja, and except on one occasion, he always visited alone. Then, how does the Magistrate come to state that the obstruction offered to Lieutenant Tighe is corroborated by witness No. 2, the Kotwal ? Now that statement must be absolutely untrue, because Lieutenant Tighe distinctly says that he went in alone. As a matter of fact, the Magistrate, in regard to the question of obstruction, is altogether wrong. Then, again, he says witness No. 3 is not an important one. It may be so for the prosecution, but not for the defence seeing that he merely swore to what A told B and what the latter told D which is not evidence.

Now coming down to the evidence of the witnesses for the defence, the Judge would find that the whole four of them deposed to the weights not being used for the purpose of beating the Rani. I do not know how it is possible to beat any one with weights. They were, moreover, kept under lock and key by the hakin downstairs and not upstairs where the Rani stops. The evidence of Lieutenant Tighe,

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 123 of 1888.

Ibrahim Noordin and Executrix Abdoolally and Valabdas Malmakundas, of Bombay, Inhabitants, trading together in Bombay under the name, style, and firm of Ibrahim Noordin and Co., and in Hongkong, Shanghai, and Canton in China, under the name, style, and firm of Abdoolally, Ebrahim and Co.... .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Bhimjee Meghjee and Bai Hurbai, widow of Thacker Meghjee Mooljee, of Bombay, Inhabitants. ..... Defendants.

Whereas by a decree made in the above suit on the 11th day of June, 1888, it was ordered (*inter alia*) that the Sheriff of Bombay should sell certain Pearls and Emeralds, and from the sale proceeds thereof pay to the abovenamed Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 9397-3-4 due them for debt, together with interest and costs.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th day of August, 1888, at 2 p. m., the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said decree, put up for sale by Public Auction the said Pearls and Emeralds at the rooms of Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Company, Auctioneers, No. 4, Forbes Street.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 27th day of July 1888.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhai, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SALE OF CORRUGATED IRON-SHEET SHEDS, &c., in the compound of the Cathedral High School, opposite the Government Telegraph Office, Fort.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer Presidency, the undersigned will sell for removal, by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m. on the premises, the materials of the abovementioned two Work Sheds.

Also at the Executive Engineer Presidency's Store Yard on the Esplanade—a lot of Pore Bunder corbels, copies of the Code of the Public Works Department, waste paper, cut trees and broken Iron stoves, &c.

SALE OF ENGINES, TOOL STEEL, MILL GEARING, &C.

On MONDAY, the 3rd September, 1888, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, (in the compound of the old English Hotel) by order of Jehangheerjee Hormusjee, Esq., and on account and risk of whom it may concern, consisting of 1-15 H. P. Horizontal Steam Engine (Bamshed's Patent), 1-20 H. P. high pressure Horizontal steam Engine with fly wheel, 1-8" double diagonal steam Engine with fly wheel, 1-25 H. P. horizontal high pressure steam Engine by Bulkley and Taylor, patent mixing machine with fly wheel, 1 patent crushing and grinding &c., 1 hydro extractor; 141 bundles genuine octagon tool steel 5-8" to 1½," and 17 casks mill grease.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, August 13, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
5 bales grey dhoties.
5 bales grey shirtings.
7 cases print.
1 cases lace scarfs.
2 cases white dhoties.
25 cases each 4 doz. quarts Pilsener beer.
10 " " 6 " pints.
40 " " 4 " quarts Lager beer.
1 quarter cask about 35 gallons old Scotch whiskey.
5 octaves each " 17 " "
2 cases glass inkstands and paper weights.
A quantity of household furniture, consisting of round tables, teapoys, conversation couches, chiffoniers, wardrobes, glass door cupboard, hatstand, washhand and dressing tables &c.
1 case 12 musical boxes,
12 bales 603½ reams white glazed foolscap paper, 12½ by 15½, 5½ lbs.
By order of Messrs. Sawyer and Co., and on account and at the risk of Chutoorbhooj Valjee and Shamlal Motilal—
CVS 1-2—2 cases black Italians ex. s.s. Roumania.
" 8 15-9—5 " " " s.s. Clan Drummond.
" 211—1 case Figured Lustres, ex. s.s. Clan Sinclair.
On account and at the risk of Ahmed Aboolla—
0213—AA—1 case gold embroidered silk gauze.
On account of the concerned—
125 cwts. brass pipes, 3 inches.
By order of Thacker Moonjee Khimjee and on account and at the risk of Jeewundass Gordhun.
BNWKB—88—7607—1 case 72 ps. Graham's white mulls.
On account and at the risk of Ebramjee Boodunji.
84 boxes needles.
2 sets carriage lace.
1 case 500 bunches glass beads.
AT 2 P.M.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 strong second-hand brougham.
1 light dog-cart.
1 handsome mail phaeton in good order, and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF MALABAR COFFEE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mandvee Bunder, near Nathas Temple by order and in the godown of Sha Ragowjee Narronjee and on account and at the risk of Jassum Bin Hajee Mahomed.
10 bags Malabar coffee.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE of very valuable property, with the Bungalow standing thereon and situate at Valkeshwar in Ambawadi, on Doongersy Road, without the Fort of Bombay.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Messrs. Muljee Giga, Purshotum Jumnadass, and Messrs. Morwanjee Dadina, executors of the last will and testament of the late Mr Gocouldass Govindjee, the following immoveable property, viz.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tenure land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or bungalow, stable, and cook-room standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Valkeshwar in Ambawadi, on Doongersy Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,197 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 572, new No. 2730, old Survey No. 21, and new Survey No. 7255, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by the Doongersy Road aforesaid, and partly by the property of Jetha Doongarsy, on or towards the west and south by a piece of vacant land, and on or towards the north by the property formerly belonging to Kekhoshru Hiramanek, and now to the Nabob of Hyderabad, and which said bungalow, stable, cook room, and premises are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Ward No. 3150, and Street No. 17, and together with the said piece or parcel of land or ground were formerly in the occupation of Mr. H. J. Champ, and are now in the temporary occupation of Hajee Jaffer Mahomed Cassum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim Solicitors, to the Executors, at their Office, No. 27, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned at their Office, in Marine Street, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th August, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, Fort, on the 1st floor of their Auction rooms, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood substantial made household furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman, consisting of marble top tables and teapoys, set of dining table, drawing room sofa and reclining couches, cushioned chairs and easy chairs, sideboard, whatnot, book stands, iron bedstead complete, baba cot, almyra, with mirror door, dressing and washhandtables, ottoman, hatstand, &c,
The property is now on view.

BONA FIDE SALE OF THE MACHINERY OF THE FOUNDRY OF THE PERSEVERANCE FLOUR MILLS AND IRON FOUNDRY, Ld.

Under instructions from the Liquidator of the Perseverance Flour Mills and Iron Foundry, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the Duncan Road, near Two Tanks, on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 p.m. (if not previously disposed of by private contract), the machinery of the Company's Foundry, consisting of portable engine, drilling and punching machines, 6½ feet gap, lathe, furnace, fan, tank, Avery's platform weighing machine, kettles, bellows, anvil, weights, moulding boxes, shafting with pulleys, fly wheels, vice, a lot of cast iron, &c.

The above will be sold in one lot or in separate lots according to the wishes of the intending purchasers, and will be on view four days before sale.

SALE OF SEVEN FORFEITED SHARES IN THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Bank of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon—
7 shares of Rs. 500 each in the Bank of Bombay, bearing numbers 6,413, 6,444, 6,415, 6,407, 6,808, 7,419, and 8,359.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NEW LINE STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

By order of the mortgagee, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 8th day of March, 1878, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Ramchandra Gunpatjee, Narayen Ramchander, Gujanan Ramchunder, and Anundrao Ramchander, the following property will be sold by Public Auction on the premises by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd, instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1,076 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Bombay for Pessolon and Tax under No. 696, and for Quit and Ground Rent under No. 1160, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 21, 23 and 23, formerly and now in the occupation of the said mortgagors (Ramchander Gunpatjee and others) and their tenants, situate on the north side of the New Line Street, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Fort, and bounded on the east by the property of Buawoo Dalsat and the property of Moroba Sewajee, on the west by property of the late Bhawanjee Mordjee, on the north partly by the property of the Lukshuman Rossowjee, and partly by the property of Ramchunder Narayen and Narayen Raghoba, and on the south by the said New Line Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Auctioneers, or to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort, Solicitors, for the mortgagee.—Dated the 11th day of August, 1888.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, August 13, 1888.

NOTES
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NEW BOOKS.

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86-16—She, Do.
86-17—The Witche's Head, Do.
86-18—Allan Quatermain, Do.
86-19—Dawn, Do.
86-20—Jess, Do.
(3rd Copy for immediate issue.)
C. 25-50—General Report on the Survey of India, 1886-1887.
25-46—Administration Report, Bombay Jails, 1887.
25-45— Do. do. N.-W. P. and Oudh 1886-1887.
48-27—Report, Bombay Mill Owners' Association 1887.
D. 32-9—Law Report, Calcutta Series Vol. 15, Pt. 7, 1888.
32-10— Do. Madras do. 6 Pt. 7, 1888.
32-11— Do. Bombay do. 11 Pt. 6, 1888.
32-12— Do. Allahabad do. 10 Pt. 6, 1888.

N.B.—The appendix to the Catalogue for 1887 is now ready. Price 6 annas; or for the Catalogue complete with three appendices, Rs. 2-8.

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No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
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Balls adjusted and recoloured by a Practical European Ivory Turner.
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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

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"THE RICHEST OF NATURAL APERIENT WATERS."
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"Mild, certain, and most valuable."
Sir W. AITKEN, M.D., F.R.S.

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

"The most certain and comfortable Purgative in cases of Constipation and Sluggish Liver or Piles."
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"Unrivalled as a customary aperient."
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"Relieves the kidneys, unloads the liver, and opens the bowels."
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"Invariably and promptly successful."
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Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast.

Sole Exporters, the APOLLINARIS CO., Lim., 19 Regent Street, London, England,
WHOSE NAME UPON EVERY LABEL SECURES GENUINENESS
Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property, situate on the Back Bay sea-shore, opposite the Marine Line Station, facing the Sea.

Under instructions from the Executor and Executrixes of the last Will and testament of the late Mr. Cursetjee Dossabhoy Sookhia, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September next, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction (if not previously privately disposed of) on the premises, the following very valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at or near the verge of Esplanade on the Back Bay sea-shore, or near Soonapore Breach Road, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh war, in the Town of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 750 square yards or thereabouts, together with two messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the partition wall of a garden or cart called "Goorkha" belonging to Nowrojee Byramjee, on or towards the west by the public road called the Back Bay sea-shore Road, and on or towards the north by the property of Cursetjee Muncherjee Moos, and on or towards the south by the property of Sowdass Mohunjee, and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 9, and which said premises are assessed under Nos. 106 and 107, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the late Mr. Cursetjee Dossabhoy Sookhia.

Private offers for the above property will be received by the undersigned up to the day of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property, application may be made to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's Office, or opposite Messrs. Mehrjee Johnston and Co., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood substantial made household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, 1 and 2 lights hanging argand lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, a large size fire resisting safe, &c., &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman.
The above is now on view.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, in the Bungalow lately occupied by C. Dauglas, Esq. the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood substantial made household furniture of the latest designs, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first rate mahogony full sized slate Billiard table by Thurston and Co. with balls, cues, &c., very handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Hinks patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, first rate oil paintings in guilt frame, very rich Persian and Brussels carpets, Madras cane matting, &c., &c. the property of a gentleman.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale,

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, August 13, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11.

CONSOLS remained at 99½ in London yesterday, and Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 106. Silver was still worth 41 15-16d. per oz; but in Rupee Securities there was an advance of ⅛ per cent. in Fours, at £67½, and a decline to the same extent in 4½ per cents., at £69¾. Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 105½. The weekly steamer took £110 of Specie for this port, of which £90,000 is Silver, and the balance Gold.

The more favourable weather for the home harvest has made the Mark Lane Market flat, and quotations for East Indian Wheat come 3d. per quarter lower for Hard Red to arrive *vid* the Canal, also for Club No. 1, and for Club No. 2 to arrive by both routes. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,840,000 quarters, which shows an increase of 50,000 quarters upon the previous Friday's figures. In Mincing Lane, Oilseeds continued firm. Rape and Poppy Seeds were unchanged in price; but Calcutta Linseed was 3d. per quarter higher to arrive by either route.

The American Agricultural Bureau monthly report wired from Washington under yesterday's date states that the average condition of the crop in 10 Cotton States is 87 5-16 per cent., which compares favourably with last month's estimate, which was 86 7-10 per cent., while for June it was 88 3-16 per cent. In August last year the state was 93·3; and the year before it was 81 per cent. The report adds that there had been abundant rain. "The growth is generally medium, but shows a tendency towards large development. The late plant is sound and healthy. The presence of caterpillar is general, but the damage done is not serious. Ballworms have appeared in same parts of Texas."

The New York Market, on the publication of this report, advanced 3-16 cent for spot Cotton, say to 11 5-16 cents; while Futures for November were quoted 5 points higher, at 9·55 cents. The only further change to-day was an advance of one point in November Futures at 9·56 cents.

Liverpool closed quiet yesterday, the total sales for the day having fallen off to 10,000 bales, inclusive of 600 Surats. Spot prices were unchanged all round; but American Arrivals, while unchanged for Aug.-Sept. and Nov.-Dec. deliveries, were 1-32d lower for Sept.-Oct., and 1-64d. down in other positions. Yesterday's advance in New York met with no response in Liverpool to-day, the latter market having closed quiet this afternoon, with spot and arrival prices unchanged all around; sales 7,000 bales, including 400 Surats.

Reuter's weekly figures from Liverpool disclose more activity in that market, the total sales for the four days (holidays having intervened on Saturday and Monday) having reached 55,000 bales against 6,000 bales less for the six business days of the preceding week; while the amount taken by the trade and forwarded had been 8,000 bales more than for the previous week. The price of ready Mid.-Uplands had advanced ½d. since the previous Friday, and that of Broach 1-16d. per lb. The total stock had meanwhile decreased by 32,000 bales, and as it stood yesterday was 140,000 bales less than at this time last year, and 66,000 bales below the figures at the same time in 1886, as will be seen from our usual tables subjoined. The Stock of Surats had increased by 9,000 bales during the week, and stood yesterday at 80,000 bales. The total visible supply had fallen off during the same period by 70,000 bales; while of East Indian Cotton there were 6,000 bales more in sight. Compared with the two previous years the total visible supply was yesterday 285,000 bales less than in 1887, and 211 bales below the estimate at the same time in 1886; and it will be seen from the annexed figures that this deficiency 223,000 bales compared with the first named year, and 72,000 as against the other, is due to the smaller quantity of East Indian Cotton in sight. The total receipts at the United States Ports for the present season now show an increase of 275,000 bales compared with 1887-88 and of 114,000 bales as against 1886-87. Looking at prices in Liverpool Mid.-Uplands are now 5-16d. per lb. higher than they were at this time last year, and ⅝d. above the quotation for 1886; while "Good Fair" Dhollera is ½d. and 5-16d. higher for the two years, repectively.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Week's receipts	10,000	7,300	7,000
" exports to U. K.	3,000	11,000	10,000
" " Continent	3,000	1,000	3,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,484,000	5,209,300	5,370,000
" exports to U. K. "	2,786,000	2,641,000	2,514,000
" " Cont. "	1,132,000	1,499,000	1,733,000
" Stock in the Ports	165,000	133,000	305,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 10th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Total supply of all kinds	1,080,000	1,365,200	1,291,010
" " Surats	266,000	489,080	337,640

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	491,000	631,160	556,710
" London	19,000	29,000	25,000
American Afloat	10,000	25,000	30,000
East Indian "	40,000	38,000	63,000
	560,000	723,160	674,710
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 13-16d.	5½d.	5 3-16d.
" Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16d.	3 15-16d.	5¼d.
Difference	1½d.	1 9-16d.	1 5-16d.

The Manchester Market was firm yesterday, but prices were apparently unaltered. Particulars of shipments of Piece Goods and Yarns to India for July, wired by Reuter, show a decrease in every item of the missions to Bombay compared with the figures for June, the falling off on the principal line of Plain Cottons being nearly five million yards. As against July last year, however, every item excepting Coloured Cottons shows a more or less considerable increase. Taking the figures for the seven months ending on the 31st ultimo, we find an increase, compared with the totals for the corresponding period in 1886, of over fifteen million yards in Plain Cottons, of twenty-one million yards in Printed Cottons, and of nearly two million pounds in Twist; Coloured Cottons, on the other hand, showing a falling off of some three million yards. Our usual comparative statement, giving also the shipments to the other side of India, is annexed.

	July 1888.	June 1888.	July 1887.
Bombay—			
Plain Cottons ....yds.	26,750,000	31,550,000	22,850,000
Colored Cottons .. "	2,250,000	3,450,000	3,400,000
Printed Cottons.. "	7,350,000	8,800,000	5,850,000
Twist .. ..lbs.	1,000,000	1,350,000	600,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons .....yds.	77,550,000	85,900,000	31,400,000
Colored Cottons... "	3,550,000	8,400,000	7,800,000
Printed Cottons.. "	4,950,000	5,250,000	4,500,000
Twist .....lbs.	750,000	1,150,000	1,100,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons..... yds.	8,750,000	10,100,000	3,000,000
Colored Cottons.. "	350,000	1,150,000	1,900,000
Printed Cottons.. "	1,350,000	1,350,000	1,400,000
Twist .....lbs.	1,300,000	1,300,000	700,000
	For 7 months 1888.		For 7 months 1887.
Bombay only—			
Palin Cottons....yds.	253,250,000	238,000,000	
Coloured Cottons "	24,300,000	27,100,000	
Printed Cottons "	61,050,000	39,900,000	
Twist lbs.	9,400,000	7,550,000	

COTTON.—The activity which we reported as prevailing in our market for this staple yesterday has given place to-day to a very quiet feeling, buyers of ready stuff as well as operators in connection with the new crop seeming desirous of letting things settle down on the news from America before going into the market again. A solitary purchase of 150 bales of Bengals, at Rs. 173 to Rs. 186 per candy, is all the business reported to-day; but prices may be called steady at yesterday's level, all round.

WHEAT has also become quiet again in presence of the adverse advices from the other side, and few transactions have been reported to-day. Ekdani has given way in value half an anna per cwt., and is now quoted at Rs. 4-12-0 and 4-11-0 per cwt. for the two qualities, respectively. Other descriptions are quoted as before. *Seeds*, on the other hand, have been active, and a considerable business in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* has transpired on about the level of previous rates, at which the market has been firm.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,205	bales.
Wheat	29,461	cwts.
Linseed	5,117	"
Rapeseed	5,802	"
Poppyseed	745	"
Groundnuts	861	"

FREIGHTS have remained steady at about our last quotations for ready business. More enquiry for tonnage for next season's shipment has been noticeable, and it is reported that two Knight line steamers have been fixed for next May-June loading, at 21s. to 21s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady at yesterday's closing rates for Bank Demand and Telegraphic, but 1-32d. higher for 3 months' sight Credits, this advance being attributable to the rise in the rate of discount at home. Forward Credits have been quoted the same as ready; but we hear of literally nothing doing in private Paper, and of only a very small demand for Bank Telegraphic, at which some small transactions are reported. This has again been obtainable at 1s. 4 3-32d. for ready, and Demand at 1s. 4¼d forward.

The market closed firm at:—

Bank Bills on demand.	1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d.	"
Do 3 months' sight	1s. 4¼d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 9-32d.	"
Francs do.	1-71½ to 1-72	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet but steady all day at 100-11-16 for Fours for cash, 100⅜ for the near account, and 100½ for September, with sellers at these rates for account, but buyers for money, and only a moderate business passing in ready and for this month, September being neglected. 105 is still named for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—There has been some reaction in the feeling with regard to some Mill shares to-day, and we have to note a drop in price in a number of cases. Alliance have declined Rs. 25; Framjee Petit, City of Bombay, and Jevraz Balloo, Rs. 10 each; Colaba Land and Mill, Hyderabad Deccan, Khatao Mucconjee, Manockji Petit, New Great Eastern and Queen, Rs. 5 each; and Oodla, Rs. 2½. On the other hand Connaught have advanced Rs. 15; James Greaves, Rs. 10; and Star of India, Rs. 15 per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

GOUGH—July 29, at Chudderghaut, Hyderabad, Deccan, the wife of Hugh G Gough, Personal Assistant to Inspector-General of Police, H H the Nizam's Dominions, of a daughter.
GRAY—August 7, at Parade View, South Parade, Bangalore, the wife of W H Gray, of a son.
MAKINS—August 3, at Pultarah, Sylhet, the wife of James Makins, of a daughter.
NORMAN—August 6, at Lauriston, Ouchterlony Valley, the wife of Harold R Norman, of a daughter.
SMITH—July 25, at Simla, the wife of J H Smith, (Post Office Department, of a son.
TATHAM—August 4, at Pullicoon, Tellicherry, the wife of Ralph Tatham, of a daughter.
THOMPSON—August 5, at Sathgao Tea Estate, the wife of Robert Thompson, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WRIGHT—KELLY—August 1, at Moradabad, by the Rev T H Hopper, James McCullum Wright, B C S, to Ada Geraldine, daughter of the late Major R Kelly, Commissariat Department.

DEATHS.

GREENWOOD—August 4, at Jullundur, Lucy Ellen, the beloved wife of John A Greenwood, District Engineer, from an accidental fall from her carriage, aged 22 years and 2 months.
MULLER—August 4, at Julpigoorie, J F Muller, of heat apoplexy.
PRIEST—July 29, at Murree, of gastro enteritis, the beloved wife of Sub-Conductor H W Priest, Bengal Ordnance Department, aged 25 years.
SAUNDERS—August 4, at Murree, Herbert Richard Saunders, Captain, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, aged 34 years and 10 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1888.

THE insinuation that was made in a recent criticism by one of the Calcutta native papers that the presence of thirty lakhs in the Porebunder Treasury had much to do with the deposition of the Rana is so obviously absurd that no serious answer need be offered to it. It is enough to say that even if that fact had had any influence upon the decision of the Government it is the Rana's own subjects who are profiting by the judicious use of the Rana's hoards which is being made under the new administration. If Porebunder is being provided with a railway, if the State is being opened up by metalled roads giving easy transport for its produce from the producing districts to the ports, if the chief harbour is being improved and made accessible to vessels of large draught, if security and order are being given to the State by a reorganised and efficient police, it is owing to the severe but necessary step that the Government took with the Rana, after repeated warnings, at the beginning of 1886. We set out, a few days ago, some of the circumstances under which the administration of the State was put into the hands of a British officer. But much more would have to be said to constitute a full exposition of the mismanagement and muddling which under a ruler who his friends say was not ill-intentioned had become chronic in the State. Take for example the police. It is clear that in this department a condition of things was permitted to prevail which seemed designed rather for the encouragement of corruption and irregularity than for the maintenance of order. The pay of the rank and file of the Rana's police was two and a half rupees a month, and it was always in arrears. Even the jemadars were expected to live on the miserable pittance of five rupees a month, and this in an office for which they had to pay a substantial *nazarana*. A case is on record in which a jemadar, after thirty years of service, was turned out of his appointment in order to make room for an aspirant who had offered Rs. 500 for it. He complained to the Rana, and was advised to offer Rs. 650 for another jemadarship. This he did, and the man's account of the way in which he made up the Rs. 650 is remarkable. "The pay of my men," he said, "was paid to me, and I was responsible for paying it to them. The *nazarana* of Rs. 650 was recovered as follows:—the pay of us all was a year and a half in arrear, and the *nazarana* was taken out of it before the account was settled." Thus the State squeezed money out of the jemadar on five rupees a month, and if the jemadar in his turn did not seek compensation from the police whose pay he had to distribute, and the police in their turn did not do the same thing at the cost of the people whose lives and property they were supposed to be protecting, a system exquisitely adapted for those ends failed of its purpose. The first work of the new administration has been to change all that. Judicious reductions have been made in the force, and the pay of those who remain has been put upon a scale which assumes that the policeman is to live upon his stipend and not upon the public. It is hoped, too, to make them something more of a terror to evil-doers and to dacoits than they were under the old regime. There was not much for a band of dacoits to be afraid of in a police force in which not one man in three had a musket, and in providing that the police shall be armed at least as well as any dacoits they are likely to meet, the administration have done something to restore public confidence. The organisation of a village police for the State is not an easy matter. The village community seem to have all but disappeared in Porebunder—surely not through the intrusion of British methods of administration, which are often charged with destroying it elsewhere. The hereditary village officer is absent from the Porebunder villages. The Patel in the Rana's time, instead of being a headman exercising prescriptive authority over his neighbours, was a nominee of the Durbar, who might be a discharged policeman or a convict whom it was found cheaper to dispose of in this way than to feed in gaol, and whom the people liked none the better for the fact that he was paid by a house tax. Mr. Lely is endeavouring to revive the old village life. It is an interesting experiment, from the scientific as well as the practical point of view. He has begun by reinvesting the ancient and honoured office of patel with something of its former dignity by placing in it the best men in point of caste and possessions that the village possesses. He is proceeding on historic lines, and whatever the success of the experiment may be he is secure against the charge of being an innovator.

Wherever the administrator has turned he has found abuses to redress. The story of the Rana's land revenue department is one of mismanagement and waste for which it would not be easy to find a parallel. There was not much of that severe impartiality that becomes a secular government in a system under which the rate of payment for land varied according to caste. The Brahmins, as happy in their privilege as the untaxed and untaxable *noblesse* of pre-Revolutionary days, could get land at from half to three-quarters of the usual cash rate, while the despised and unmanageable Mer had to pay two or three times as much. The new administration are changing all that as thoroughly as they find practicable, with some hope that the Brahmins will not be against them where the equities are so clearly on the side of reform. The basis of the revenue system, however, will remain unchanged. It will be still in the main a system of collection in kind, only the estimate will be made on the certain basis of the village threshing floor, and not on the uncertain indications of the standing crop. But the method of division is no longer what it was even where the Rana's officers made it on the threshing floor. This may best be described as a method of apportioning heaps and handfuls between the Durbar, the grower, and a crowd of claimants few of whom had any right to a share. Amongst these it is not surprising to learn that the palace servants were often conspicuous. The subsidiary dues—the "handfuls" as they may be called—have now been swept away. The Government take a fixed share of the produce, varying from a fourth for ordinary crops to one-seventh for irrigated crops. The old vicious and wasteful storing of grain and cotton in the Rana's granaries at Porebunder too is done away with, and the folly of keeping two lakhs of maunds of grain rotting at the capital will not be repeated. The question of revenue arrears has been dealt with liberally. Some of the claims were thirty years old and more, and it would have been impossible to have made a satisfactory investigation of them. The whole of those which belonged to years antecedent to the appearance of the British Administration on the scene have been written off. It will not be so easy to deal with the alienations of land which have been brought about in former years. The Rana was not fond of parting with what belonged to him, but being a pious ruler the Brahmins were able to get grants from him, and being a timid ruler, the lawless Mers who have given such trouble in some of the neighbour States, could do the same thing. The records of the State have been so badly kept that the enquiry into alienations, many of which were irregular and unauthorized, will be a task of no small difficulty.

The commercial and financial results of the Rana's peculiar way of administering the resources of his State have already been alluded to. But it would be difficult to do justice to the fatuous way in which the wrong course was persisted in here. Illustrations of it are abundant. We hear of two villages having for eight years altogether ceased to grow cotton because of some foolish exactions attempted by the Rana's revenue officers. Worse still were the results of delay in dividing the produce. The collectors went round the villages when they chose, and sometimes they chose to go when it was too late for the cotton to be shipped until the next season. In many villages it used to lie undivided after the rains had begun. Then there were a multiplicity of petty but vexatious imposts on produce—mischievous aggravations of the Durbar's primary claim. Thus the Durbar was not content with taking half the cotton crop for its share—a half share, by the way, is M. Taine's estimate of the part of the cultivator's income which the French Monarchy took in its most pitilessly exacting days. He claimed in addition a small cash payment, besides a tax on ginning, a "land customs" duty, and a duty bearing the name of some departed Rani whose memory it was thus sought to keep green. When the cotton reached the port—often too late for shipment that season—six additional duties were levied upon it, and last in the list of charges came the Sea customs duty. The British Administration, as might be expected, have made short work of all these. The Durbar's share of the crop has been reduced to a third and in some cases a quarter of what was claimed under the Rana, the supplementary duties have been consolidated, and prompt collection after the crop has been picked enables the buyer to ship the season's cotton within the season. The commercial and fiscal results of these measures are precisely what we should expect them to be. The quantity of cotton exported from Porebunder has risen from 23,238 cwts. in 1886-87 to 62,314 cwts. in 1887-88, and the revenue shows a considerable increase, notwithstanding the large reduction in rates. Doubt

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 12.

Russia maintains her demand for the departure of Prince Ferdinand, of Coburg, from Bulgaria.

She also maintains the exclusion of Prince Alexander of Battenburg in connection with the settlement of the question.

After the normal situation is restored, Russia will send a commissioner, who will restore the diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and Russia.

She will then accept any legally elected Prince belonging to the Orthodox Church.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

LONDON, August 11.

Sir Archibald Alison replaces General Charles Foster in the Indian Council.

CONVICTION OF AN IRISH M. P.

Mr. James O'Kelly, M. P., has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for a speech inciting to commit breach of the law.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

In the House of Lords the Special Commission Bill was read a second time.

The House of Commons has agreed to the Lords' Amendments to the Local Government Bill, and has read a third time the Imperial Defences Bill.

Aug. 12.

The House of Lords has passed the Special Commission Bill, the Imperial Defence Bill, and the Local Government Bill.

Parliament adjourns on Monday (to-morrow) until November 6th.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 10.*

Mahmoud Pasha, the Turkish Finance Minister, has been dismissed.

* Delayed in transmission.

THE VANCOUVER ROUTE.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 11.

The contract for the conveyance of mails between Canada and Hongkong has been settled.

A CALAMITY AT VALPRAISO.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Advices received here from Chili State that a great calamity has occurred at Valpraiso.

A reservoir there has burst, destroying one hundred houses, and engulphing hundreds of souls.

A DACOIT SCARE AT PEGU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 11.

A great scare was caused in Pegu last Wednesday, owing to information brought in by a priest to the police that a gang of dacoits intended attacking the town at midnight and decapitating all Europeans. Precautionary measures were immediately adopted; and the town was patrolled by the volunteers and police, but the dacoits failed to put in an appearance. The origin of the scare was that a band of dacoits attempted to cross from Tharrawaddy to Pegu District, but got demoralized somehow before they managed to carry out their object. In consequence of this pilot-engines preceded the night trains to Pegu for two or three nights.

SETTLEMENTS OF CLAIMS.

Moolah Ismail, late Customs Farmer to Theebaw, who filed a claim for Rs. 4,14,988 for money advanced on account of the Burmese Government for steamers and goods supplied, has been awarded Rs. 2,42,332 by Government. Eight other local claimants, whose claims aggregate three and a half lakhs, chiefly for jewellery, have been awarded a lakh and 28,000.

THE MOO VALLEY RAILWAY.

The line of survey for the Moo Valley Railway, which commences next November, starting from Sagain, goes on to Wuntheo, thence to Mogoung with a branch line from Manle to Bhamo. Mogoung is within 200 miles of the nearest railway station in Assam. Railway communication with India may therefore be looked for in the not very distant future.

DACOITY.

Dacoits attacked Yenangyoung on the night of the 8th instant; but were repulsed by the military police.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

The special retirement rules for the Indian Telegraph Department, issued last October, have produced some anomalies; consequently, the following supplementary rules have now been published:—Any officer of the Indian Telegraph Department, who has had less than twenty years' service, counting for pension on 31st March, 1888, will be eligible to retire from the department when he attains to twenty years' pensionable service with pension due to him under rules in force (on medical certificate or otherwise) together with an extra pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum; officers who are eligible to retire immediately under the above rule should, if they wish to avail themselves of it, take steps which will ensure their applications reaching the Government of India within six months of the date of this resolution. Others who may subsequently become eligible must similarly present their applications within six months of the day when they attain to twenty years' pensionable service. No officer who is or will become entitled to retire under this resolution will be allowed after its issue to take any furlough (other than on medical certificate) which will cause the total amount of furlough taken during his service to exceed two years, unless before taking such furlough he foregoes the right of applying to retire under the terms of this resolution. These rules, if not previously cancelled, will cease to be operative as soon as the whole of the officers appointed in 1871-72 have become eligible to retire under them.

THE BENGAL PILOT SERVICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

An important communication has been submitted by the Bengal Government in connection with the report of the Committee appointed to consider the means of improving the position of junior members of the Bengal Pilot Service and the question of compulsory retirement from the service of pilots at fifty-five years of age. The Viceroy approves of the revised scale of tonnage sanctioned by the Local Government, and adds to its proposal that a Committee should be appointed to consider the question of revising the scale of pensions admissible to pilots. The general question of enforced retirement should be considered by the Committee, meanwhile the existing rule will be held in abeyance. In the case of Mr. R. Daly, Senior Branch Pilot, Government insist it must be accepted as the principle that charges on account of the port of Calcutta, including pilotage, must not exceed the receipts from the same source; and no concessions regarding pension or salary can be made for pilots which require a contribution made from the general revenues of Government.

BREACH IN THE BOLAN RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 12.

The Bolan Railway has been breached in seven places by the heavy floods. If an expedition be sent against the tribes of the Black Mountain, some seven thousand men are likely to be employed, including the force held in reserve.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT AT HUBLI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, Aug. 12.

A farewell entertainment was given last night at Hotimath in honour of Chitnis Rao Bahadur Rudragoda, who is appointed Dufterdar to the Collector of Karwar. Almost all the leading citizens, both European and native, were present.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ballarat arrived here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here this morning.

PORT SAID, Aug. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Roma, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. do.	69½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.	106
Bar Silver	41 15-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	55,000	bales.
" " " Surats	4,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	33,000	"
" " " Surats	13,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	491,000	"
" " Surats	80,000	"
" " Cotton in London	19,000	"

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(August 12.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.
Both Bombay Aden cables interrupted.
Cable between Shanghai and Nagasaki interrupted.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Ind an frontier.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Aug. 11.

10 p.m.	79·0

SUNDAY, Aug. 12.

6 a.m.	79·3
10 a.m.	80·5
2 p.m.	81·5
4 p.m.	81·5

Sir Oliver St. John, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, arrived here on Tuesday morning last. He leaves Bombay by this morning's train for Baroda, halting at Nowsari for a day, and reaching Baroda on Tuesday, at noon.

A deputation from the Bombay Medical Union waited upon H. E. the Governor on Saturday at Ganeshkhind with reference to the proposals for a Women's and Children's Hospital, and for a Pharmacological Institute. The deputation threw some new light upon the nature and extent of the present hospital accommodation, and Lord Reay promised to make enquiries in relation thereto. As to the laboratory for experimental research, the Governor pronounced himself in favour of it, and though he could not promise to cancel the resolution entirely, he said that he would fully reconsider the whole matter.

We (*Englishman*) regret to learn that Mr. Larpent has not yet been furnished with the copy of the report of the commission on his case, which was promised. The greatest criminal is entitled to a copy of the judgment by which he is condemned, and the withholding of such a document from Mr. Larpent is a serious injustice, as it deprives him of the power of appealing to the Secretary of State.

The engine and three wagons of a goods train, which left Jhelum at midnight, on Wednesday, were derailed between Jhelum and Dina, owing to a breach in the line through heavy rain. The passengers in the Bombay and Calcutta mail trains had to be transhipped, which caused a detention of five hours. The line will soon be rendered passable. Another small breach occurred on the Sind-Sagar line, between Lilla and Golepore, on Wednesday morning.

The Thibetans are said to be intriguing with some of our protected States in the Himalayas, giving out that they are preparing for a twelve years' war.

The Punjabi fakir, who is supposed to have shared in Mr. Dalgleish's murder, has been caught in Yarkand, and surrendered to Captain Ramsay, the Political Officer at Leh. Dad Mahomed is believed to have escaped into Russian territory.

The rainfall at Khandalla up to yesterday is stated at 113·69 inches.

We are glad to be able to state that the condition of Mr. Master has improved since Monday, and more confident hopes are entertained of his recovery. He has been seen by Dr. Branfoot, who is now on leave at Ootacamund.

During the month of July the Mysore Gold Mine crushed 1,430 tons of mixed or yielding 1,231 ounces of gold; and, 370 tons of concentrated tailings, which gave 93¾ ounces. The Nundydroog Mine crushed 350 tons, which yielded 620 ounces of gold; the Ooregaum Mine 205 tons for 415 ounces; the Balaghat Mine 165 tons for 354 ounces; and the Indian Consolidated 380 tons for 212 ounces of gold.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN MR. CRAWFORD'S CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, Aug. 11.

To-day Mr. Gungaram Bhawoo, Pleader, appeared before Mr. Vidal, the District Magistrate, to protest against the withdrawal of the charge against Mr. Crawford in the absence of his legal representative. This Mr. Gungaram considered to be unfair, inasmuch as the case was discharged behind the defendant's back. The District Magistrate declined to hear Mr. Gungaram, as the case was at an end. The proceedings were closed. The pleader endeavoured to persist in his protest, saying that the Magistrate would have been in a better position to decide had he heard both sides.

Mr. Vidal said that there was no case before the Court, and he could not listen to Mr. Gungaram. The pleader then left the Court.

There is some idea of appealing to the High Court to compel the District Magistrate to hear and decide the case. But it is not easy to see how the Magistrate can proceed with a case in which no evidence is led, even if the prosecutor does not expressly withdraw the charge and decline to proceed with it. In the nature of things the charge, under such circumstances, falls to the ground; there can be neither conviction nor acquittal. The liberation from bail, &c., is to the advantage of a defendant so situated. If any hardship arises it may be due to the action of a third party, but it can scarcely be ascribed to the action of the Court.

The question now asked is when the Commission to deal with the charges pending against Mr. Crawford will be constituted and how. It is generally thought that by the middle of September the Commission will commence its sittings, and not before. According to one rumour the Commission will be composed of Judges of the High Court; according to another, a Civilian of high rank from each Presidency will be appointed. The provisions of Act 37, of 1850, give the Government full power to constitute the tribunal in such cases as may be deemed best; there is no limitation whatever. It is doubtful whether this preliminary will be finally settled for some days to come.

Meanwhile, the charge against Hussuntrao will be gone into before the District Magistrate's Court. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Little, will conduct the prosecution.

Mr. Ommaney, C.S., assisted by Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Lucas, and two others, is engaged in investigating cases—a tedious process. Though before the Inspector-General of Police, this inquiry is not conducted by summonses issued to those who may have information to give; the attendance at Poona is quite voluntary. Owing to the frequent transfers of local officials the evidence is not always to be found in the locality where the offence is charged. It often happens that the money said to have been raised for illicit purposes was procured part in one district and part in another; this gives rise to delay in the work of verification and in the interrogation of those proffering information. It is said that the allegations extend outside the bounds of the two divisions and direct attention to some political transactions and to a Native State. But it is idle at present to attempt to note all the reports that are current.

According to section 10 of the Act of 1850, the Government is bound to give the accused a statement of the charges to be preferred against him and a list of documents and of witnesses relied on to prove the charges, at least three days before the Commission begins its sittings. Other charges may be preferred, and additional witnesses are admissible at the discretion of the Commission, but in either case three days shall be given to enable the defendant to meet the fresh charges or rebut the evidence of the new witnesses. As the cases which may be investigated are very numerous, the proceedings of the forthcoming Commission will probably be very protracted.

Another correspondent sends us the following:—

This afternoon Mr. Crawford's pleader, Mr. Gungaram Bhao, made the application which he was unable to make yesterday evening to Mr. Vidal, the District Magistrate, to set aside the order he had passed last Thursday, discharging Mr. Crawford under section 496 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The proceedings were very brief, as Mr. Vidal cut Mr. Gungaram short by pointing out at once that he was unable to hear the application and also his inability to review his own order. Beyond the members of the press there was no one present in court when the application was made. The following is a report of what took place:—

Mr. Gungaram said: I have been instructed, your Honour, to oppose the withdrawal of the prosecution in Mr. Crawford's case, and to apply that you will set aside the order you passed on Thursday under section 496 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as we had no notice of its withdrawal, and no intimation had been sent to Mr. Crawford that such an application would be made.

Mr. Vidal: I cannot entertain any application in this matter, as I am *defunctus officio*. I have already passed an order, and cannot set it aside.

Mr. Gungaram: We only received notice after the case had been disposed of behind our backs.

Mr Vidal: I cannot do anything in the matter.

Mr. Gungaram: We should at least have been sent for when Mr. Little made his application. However, as your Honour says you have done with the case, I will say no more except ask for an order for a copy of Thursday's proceedings.

Mr. Vidal readily granted the order as asked for.

Mr. Gungaram: I cannot help remarking that your Honour would have been in a better position to judge in the matter if both parties had been present when the application for a withdrawal had been made.

Mr. Vidal: I have already said I cannot hear you in this matter. If my order is illegal, you have your remedy in the higher courts.

THE MAHOMEDANS AND THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Referring to two of your correspondents, I would like to make some remarks. Mr. A. G. Mohimtolay is totally wrong in saying that "no citizen of Bombay supported Mr. Budroodin save and except those who are bound to him by family ties and those who are either in his or his brother's service." I was present at the very time when the proposition was made, and among the supporters were Messrs. F. Lukmanji, B.A., Ismail J. Mahomed, L. M. and S., G. M. Akhund, B.A., Budroodin Koor, and many others. These gentlemen neither belong to the Tyabjee family nor are in their service. This is more than a common misrepresentation. It is calculated to prejudice the public mind with reference to several good points in the day's meeting. As regards "A Moslim," I may tell him that the Kazi Saheb had expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the objects and proceedings of the Congress before Mr. B. Tyabjee, who gave out the happy news to those assembled there. If I had known that one of the objects of the Congress was to put forth candidates for the chair of a Chief Justice, I, following the wise suggestion of "A Moslim," would have brought myself to their notice. But the aims of the Congress are much higher and nobler than the seeking of Government posts. I confess that there were many fluent speakers besides Mr. Tyabjee. But a really good speech is valued more for its solid logic than for its fluency. The speeches of Messrs. Rafiuddin and Mohinuddin contained a series of sentences, full of prophetic exhortation and intelligent admonition to imitate the great centres of the Mahomedan political thought, Sir Syed Ahmed, Kazi Shahabuddin, Nawab Mehdi Ali and Syed Amirally, and not to join Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee and his party. I do not know who the representatives of the Anjuman-i-Ahbab are, and what their well-known movements are. I hope "A Moslim" will be kind enough to oblige me with an account concerning them. It is not very strange that the majority of the Mahomedans did remain perfectly ignorant of the term "National Congress," in spite of four hours of explanation, when we take into consideration the fact that they did not come there to listen to reason, but were "kindly" brought to vote against the Congress, following their worthy leaders like sheep. And, moreover, I cannot understand how the ignorance of the term "National Congress" would have led to their siding with the minority.

In the minority there were many gentlemen who can be safely called representatives of their respective sections of the community. If the Khoja gentlemen could have been present at the meeting, many of them would have, I am sure, boldly expressed themselves in favour of the Congress.

Lastly, I have only to say that the Congress is not only of English-knowing persons, but of every good, honest, educated and sensible Indian who takes a deep interest in the welfare of his country and of his countrymen.

Aug. 10. A MAHOMEDAN well-wisher.

NOTES FROM LUNAWADA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LUNAWADA, Aug. 9.

After having had about seven inches of rain, we have none here for nearly a month, and the young crops are withering away in consequence. Bajri and maize, being the staple food of the district, were largely sown, but the crops are now dying away. Insects have done some damage to the young crops. Scarcity of water is also felt. The tanks are all empty, and the wells are going dry. Fodder for cattle is becoming less every day. Prices of grain are gradually rising. It is very sultry here; clouds gather during the day and disappear at night. A great anxiety is felt for rain, and the sooner Providence blesses us with a heavy downpour the better.

I am glad to observe that our worthy Maharaja has taken pains to grow cotton throughout the district. About 2,000 acres have been sown since; the crop is healthy and thriving. It seems to me that the soil of this country suits cotton crops very well. We expect a good yield of cotton, provided we have rain.

The rice crop must entirely fail if it does not rain now; transplantation has not yet begun. At Godhra, there was a pretty good fall of rain last week, while in the surrounding districts and here it is sadly needed.

Cholera of a very mild type is, I believe, still prevailing in the neighbouring districts. The public health here, however, is reported good. The Municipal arrangements in this town are very satisfactory, and great care is taken after sanitation.

QUETTA SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, Aug. 3.

A pleasant sky race meeting, under the management of the Quetta race secretary, Captain Francis, was held here yesterday evening. The lotteries held at the Club the previous evening were fairly well attended, but the fields being small in the majority of the races only two lotteries filled, and the bidding for the horses in these two was not particularly brisk. Proceedings commenced with a Pony Hurdle Race, with only two starters, which was won easily by Captain Steven's Chance. The next race, a Horse Hurdle Race, was won by Major Symon's Merlin, and the next, a Five Furlong Pony Race, by Captain Thomas's mare, Delilah. Then followed the most interesting race of the evening, a Mile Race for all horses, for which six faced the starter. Captain Francis's Waler, Saunterer, was the favourite at the lotteries, Panther also being a good deal fancied; but the distance was too far for the latter, and Saunterer won a good race from Merlin by a neck. The last race on the card, a Three Furlong Flat Race for all ponies, was won easily by Hobart. The Pishin pony, Joey, the only one thought to have much chance against him, discounting his chance considerably by getting away in the preliminary canter, and galloping the whole width of the course before he could be pulled up. There was a totalisator on the ground, which appeared to be doing a good business. Details of the races are given below:—

Pony Hurdle Race.—½ mile.—Rs. 75.
Capt Steven's g c b p Chance, 11st, Mr Randolph ... 1
Mr Beatty's b o b m Lolah, 9st 10lb, Owner ... 2
Chance led throughout, and won easily.

Horse Hurdle Race.—¾ mile.—Rs. 99.
Major Symon's b a h Merlin, 10st 7lb, Mr Randolph 1
Capt Monteith's b a g Orion, 10st 4lb, Mr Halliday... 2
Mr Lowis's b a g King's Own, 10st 4lb, Native ... 0
Merlin led throughout and won in a canter; King's Own falling at the first hurdle.

Pony Flat Race.—5 furlongs.—Rs. 49.
Capt Thomas' b c b m Delilah, 10st 11lb, Owner ... 1
Capt Steven's g c b p Chance, 11st, Capt Monteith... 2
Mr Barry's g c b p Barney, 11st, Owner ... 3
Delilah went to the front from the start, and having both the others dead heat at the quarter-mile post, won as she liked.

Horse-Flat Race.—1 mile.—Rs. 75.
Capt Francis's b a g Saunterer, 11st 11lb, Capt Monteith ... 1
Major Symon's b a h Merlin, 9st 7lb, Mr Randolph... 2
Capt Phillipps' c a g Panther, 9st 4lb, Mr Barry ... 3
Major Symon's b a h Mahdi (late Sir Balahad) 9st, Major James ... 0
Mr Lowis's b w g Brigadier, 11st 11lb, Capt Dorling.. 0
Mr Knatchbull's b a h Firefly, 9st, Owner ... 0
In a lottery value Rs. 665, Saunterer, the favourite sold for Rs. 115.
Panther made the running to the ¼ mile post, where he was beaten, and Saunterer came to the front, closely attended by Merlin, a good race home from the distance, resulting in favour of Saunterer by a neck; a bad third. Time—2min. 2½sec.

Pony Flat Race.—3 furlongs. Rs. 35.
Mr Barry's b a p Hobart, 9st 8lb, Owner ... 1
Capt Thomas' b c b m Delilah, 10st 4lb, Owner ... 2
Mr J'e g a p All Right, 9st 11st, Mr Mackenzie ... 3
Mr Kettlewell's g a p Joey, 11st, Mr Knatchbull... 0
Mr Owens' g c b m Phœbe, 9st 6lb, Mr. Randolph ... 0
In a lottery, value Rs.555. Hobart, the favourite, sold for Rs. 105.
Delilah got the best of a good start, and led to the distance, where Hobart came up full of running, and quickly having her settled, went on, and won in a canter by four lengths. Time—44 secs.

POONA REGATTA.

It will interest our readers to hear that there is a prospect of Bombay being unusually well represented at the Poona Regatta this year. The Gymkhana are sending a boat in the hope of avenging the defeat sustained last year in the Challenge Fours, which is of course the principal event on the card. The practice of the crew has been carried on at Mazagon under the usual disadvantages, the boat being often almost stranded on the sand by the low tides, and at other times having to cope with a high sea and strong wind. It has also been found impossible to enlist the services of a permanent "coach," as no one could be induced to undertake the responsibilities of the post; but, amongst others, who have been seen at the rudder-lines or in the accompanying steam-launch we may mention such well-known oarsmen as Messrs. C. W. Chitty, L. P. Russell, E. L. Barton, and Basil Scott. The crew are fairly strong, but necessarily rather ragged in appearance, as they have seldom had more than two successive days of fairly calm water; it is hoped, however, that a week's practice on the Poona river may greatly improve their style. The latest names and weights are:—

		st.	lbs.
Hon'ble B. Bethell	bow.	9	13
Lt Kennedy, R A	2	10	3
S L Crister, R E	3	13	2
A Le M Bray, R A	stroke	11	6
Capt A H Gordon, R A	cox	8	12

The Gymkhana will also be represented in the Sculls, Messrs J. F. N. Graham, A. Wesche, and R. Sivewright being all likely to figure at the starting post, and the best of this trio should make a race of it with the pick of the Poona men. Some of the abovenamed oarsmen will also take part in other races, such as the Pairs, Double Sculls, &c., so that Bombay may be expected to have representatives in all the principal events, and we can only hope their efforts may be attended with success.

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The return of rainfall on the B.-G.-J.-P. Railway, as registered at 6 a.m., on the 10th instant, is as follows:—

	Ghaleebi.		Songad.		Dhols.		Chuds.		Chital.		Jetpur.	
	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.
Previously reported	4	67	4	69	5	58	3	8	6	35	6	1
Rainfall on 10th instant	0	15	0	70	0	17	..		..		..	
Total up to date	4	82	5	39	5	75	3	8	6	35	6	1

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered.	48	66	42	33	47	31	46	61
Aug. 11, Saturday	0	0	0	55	0	55	0	53
" 12, Sunday	0	17	0	25	0	22	.....	
Total..	48	83	43	13	48	8	47	14
Total corresponding date of last year	62	96	62	90	66	18	62	24

THE NATIVE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Native Philharmonic Society were held on Saturday, at the club premises, in Grant Road, known as the Nabab's bungalow. The hall, one of the largest in Bombay, was tastefully illuminated, and about a hundred members were present. The report which was read to the meeting by the honorary secretary, Mr. Cursetji D. Cumbatta, bore ample testimony to the zeal and devotion with which he has been working for some years past in the interest of the institution. The club has made a steady advance in popularity and influence, and some of the leading Parsees of Bombay are among its members. The total number of members is about 175. The financial position of the club is fairly good, but more funds are wanted in order to be better able to fulfil the object in view—that of popularising Indian music and encouraging its study on recognized European principles. The report thanked Mr. Hormusji N. Cooper and Mr. Jehangeer N. Mody for having made a donation of Rs. 750 each, the interest of which will be devoted to giving prizes to successful singers. Mr. Cursetji R. Setna has also contributed Rs. 100 towards the same object. The secretary had also the pleasure to announce a handsome gift of Rs. 2,000 from Mr. Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit, for the purpose of establishing a reading room in connection with the club. He also informed the meeting that Mr. B. N. Servai had signified his willingness to present a harmonium to the club. All these donors are members of the club, and they were thanked for giving their substantial support to its funds. Among the office-bearers elected for the ensuing year, Sir Dinsaw M. Petit will occupy the chair of president, in succession to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. After the business of the meeting was over, the company adjourned to dinner, which was presided over by the vice-president, Mr. Jamsetji C. Cama.

After the loyal toasts had been proposed and duly honoured, the chairman proposed the toast of the "Gaen Utejak Mundli." He said, that owing to the absence from Bombay of their beloved and illustrious president, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, he had been entrusted with the toast of the "Gaen Utejak Mundli." To propose the toast of this club meant the wishing to each individual member of it prosperity and happiness. For on the prosperity of its members the prosperity of the club was dependent. They were well aware that the club had been established for the purpose of introducing music amongst the natives, for popularising singing amongst them, and for teaching native music according to system. Though the objects of club had not been carried out in their entirety for various reasons, he thought it could not be said that the club had been wanting in its duty in that respect. They were well aware that some of the members after receiving tuition under well-known *ostads* of the club had made efforts to popularise native music. As they also knew, an effort had been made to impart a knowledge of native music by means of a series of public lectures. All institutions were dependent for their sucess upon the zeal of their members and upon their healthy financial state; and he believed that the efforts which had been made from time to time to place the monetary affairs of the music club on a better footing had thus far proved successful, and it was now time that they should aspire to better success in the object for which the club had been started. He concluded by wishing a happy and prosperous year to the club. (Applause.)

The next toast was that of the retiring president, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and the vice-president, Mr. Cama. It was proposed by Mr. N. B. Masani, who said he was glad at the opportunity he was given of bearing testimony to the great admiration which he felt for Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. The beautiful simplicity of his life, his spirit of self-sacrifice, and his moral earnestness could never fail to make a deep impression on every one, susceptible of healthy influences, who came in contact with him. A hope was expressed that he might soon be able to get into Parliament and serve this country as member for India. If a plebiscite were taken for the election of a member of Parliament to represent this country, there was little doubt that the choice would fall on Mr. Dadabhai, so universally respected and admired was he by all classes and sections of the people of India. In selecting Sir Dinshaw to be his successor in the chair of president, the speaker observed that the worthy knight was not given this honour, simply because he was rolling in riches, but because he knew how to make use of his wealth for the good of his fellow-men. From the discrimination which Sir Dinshaw exercised in devoting his money towards most useful public objects a reasonable hope was entertained that he would not fail to put on a permanent basis a club which exercised a most beneficent influence by encouraging a study of music. Speaking of the vice-president, it was remarked that his election from year to year to that office was a proof of the unabated confidence which the members reposed in him. Mr. Cama was zealous for the welfare of the club, to which the services done by him were most valuable. The toast was acknowledged in cordial terms by Mr. Cama.

Dr. R. N. Khory proposed the health of the managing committee, and a suitable reply was given by one of its members. The honorary secretary next proposed "the singing members of the club," on whose behalf the response was given by Mr. Dhunjeeshaw Kapadia, a promising student of music. The ladies were not forgotten, their toast being given by Dr. Meherjeebhoy R. Setna and responded to by Mr. Kaikhoshru F. Mody.

The proceedings were enlivened by songs, specially composed by Mr. Pheroshaw Batlivala. The company broke up at a late hour.

SIR MAXWELL MELVILL MEMORIAL FUND.

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	5,757
Javerilal Umiashankar	20
H. F. Ommanney	50
E. H. Moscardi	20
G. V. Bhanaji	10
Dattatraya Krishna	10
N. Shivram Vakil	10
Vaman Ganesh	5
Ch. A. Gonsalves	5
Shantaya Manganath Vakil	5
Venkatrai G.	5
Narayenrai Anant	5
H. H. Sultan Mahomed Saheb Aga Khan	100
D. S. Sassoon	100
J. G. Moore	382
F. R. S. Wiffin	500
Manekji Byramji Dadabhoy	20
Dossbhoy Framji	50
Dr. H. N. Seervai	10
Sir Henry Morland	100
F. D. Sottas	25
R. S. Tipnis	20
Mansukhram Soorajram	11
J. L. Johnston	25
Santajirao Saheb Senapati, Chief of Kagal	25
Udajirao Saheb Chawan, Himat Bahadur of Kolhapur	25
Sambarao Saheb Senakhaskhel, Chief of Torgal	5
Amounts paid through Mr. B. D. Petit	40
Total Rs...	7,340

Gentlemen who have not yet sent in their subscriptions are requested to do so at once, as the fund will be closed in a short time.

K. T. TELANG,
Secretary.

THE WAYS OF BULLOCK-DRIVERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I beg through the medium of your journal to call public attention to a nuisance which has escaped the notice of the police. I say "escaped," as I hardly think they would allow it to continue if they had observed it. I allude to the habit of Bombay bullock-drivers, when they have a quantity of material to transport, of going about the town in processions or caravans. Let us suppose that a contractor gets an order to transport one hundred bales of merchandise from a busy part of the Fort to the Railway, and that eight carts are required for the work. The eight carts arrive all at once at the warehouse, and while one is loading the other seven are blocking the way all round. If the street is narrow the loaded cart has to fight its way out among the yells and imprecations of the rest of the drivers. The power of blasphemy of a bullock-driver is only equalled by his strength of lung; and when a dozen of them are in full chorus on a mail day the people in the adjoining offices are to be pitied. A victim assured me the other day that he often longed to have half-an-hour's shooting among the brutes—he meant the drivers, not the bullocks. There is no necessity for the carts to go about in parties; it delays the work, blocks the streets, and causes an infinite amount of annoyance to quiet and peace-loving citizens.

Of the many large towns I have seen in Europe and elsewhere, Bombay is the only one in which such a disorder is permitted.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 10. QUIES.

The Kashmir troops have not yet recaptured the fort at Chaprote from the Hunza and Nagar tribesmen. Some seven thousand Kashmiri soldiers are now at Gilgit, whence an advance will be made shortly.

THE NEW UNIVERSITY BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas has addressed the following letter to the Registrar of the University:—

Bombay, Aug. 10, 1888.

To the Registrar of the University of Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to your notice, dated the 2nd instant, I have the honor to intimate to you that, at the next meeting of the Senate, to be held on the 17th instant, I intend to move the following Resolutions:—

I. That the amended project of an Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the University of Bombay be rejected, unless the new principle involved in it be first approved by the Senate.

II. That, if such principle be so approved, the proposed Bill be considered by the whole Senate, clause by clause, before acting upon the recommendation of the Syndicate.

III. That a special examination be held of the candidates for the Government of India Scholarship to determine which of them should be elected for it.

IV. That the grace, recommended by the Syndicate for a student of the Gujarat College, be withheld until satisfactory reasons are shown how it came to pass that the result of that student's Matriculation Examination was not declared until the 2nd February, 1888; the result of other students' examination having been declared on or about the 23rd December, 1887.

V. That the University School Final Examination be held on the First Monday in April instead of in December.

2.—I beg further to notify that, in the event of the abovementioned proposition II. being carried, it is my intention to propose the following alterations in the amended project abovementioned:—

(1)—In Section VI.

(*a*)—After the words "Chief Justice" insert the words "and Judges."

(*b*)—After the words "the Members of the Council of Bombay" insert the words "Ordinary and Additional."

(*c*)—For the words "two hundred" in line 3, page 3, substitute the words "three hundred."

(2)—In Section VII. at the end add, "provided that, in the event of any improper omission being subsequently discovered, the Governor-in-Council shall have the power of correcting such list and republishing it in the same way."

(3)—In Section X.

(*a*)—In the second line, omit the words "of not less than five years' standing;"

(*b*)—Between the words "such" and "fee" insert the word "reasonable."

(4)—In Section XI., for the words "1st December" substitute the words "25th November."

(5)—In Section XII.

(*a*)—For the word "15th" substitute the word "1st."

(*b*)—In line 6 for the words "five or more members" substitute "a member" and

(*c*)—Omit the proviso.

(6)—In Section XIII.

(*a*)—Omit the last five lines of clause (1), and,

(*b*)—Omit clauses (2) and (3).

(7)—That so much of Section XX. as relates to places of instruction and professors and teachers, and the instruction given in and by them respectively, and the behaviour and diligence of candidates for degrees, be omitted.

(8)—In Section XX., between the second and third lines, at page 7, insert the words:—

"And touching the hearing and disposal of any complaints against examiners, or officers, or servants of the University; and touching the inspection of the University Records by Fellows and others; and touching the use of the University Library by Fellows, Graduates, Undergraduates, and others; and touching the acceptance of donations from charitably-disposed persons, desirous of advancing the cause of education."

(9)—In Section XXI., at the end, add the words "provided that no Fellow already assigned to any Faculty be removed therefrom except at his own desire."

(10)—In Section XXII., in lines 9 and 11, for the words "eleven" and "twelve" substitute the words "twenty-four" and "twenty-five," respectively.

(11)—In Section XXIII.

(*a*)—In line 5, for the word "ten" substitute the word "thirteen", and

(*b*)—In the last three lines for the word "two" substitute the word "three" in each.

(12)—In Section XXIV., omit the words "either by themselves or by the Syndicate."

(13)—In Section XXVI., omit the first line.

(14)—In Section XXVII., omit the words "subject to such subsidiary rules as the Syndicate may prescribe."

(15)—In Section XXVIII., omit the words "when the Syndicate shall have approved the report."

(16)—That Section XXIX. be omitted, unless the Universities therein specified are prepared to give similar degrees to Graduates of the Bombay University on similar terms.

Dr. R. N. Khory has given notice of his intention to move the following amendments in the Bill:—

(1) That Section V. be amended to the effect that the Vice-Chancellor should be elected by the Senate.

(2) That in Section VI. the number of Fellows should be limited to 300 and not to 200 members.

(3) That in Section IX. after the words "The Syndicate of the University" should be inserted the following words "and shall be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*."

(4) That Section X. should be read as follows:—"All Fellows of the University and all Graduates of the University shall be members of the Electoral Body for so long as they remain Fellows or Graduates."

(5) In Section XI. "the 15th November" should be substituted for "1st December," and for the last line commencing with "and may be" the following should be substituted "and shall be published in the *

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE CIVIL SERVICE AGE QUESTION.

The native papers are disappointed with the statement made by the Under-Secretary of State in Parliament, that the Government do not think of raising the limit of the age of candidates for the Indian Civil Service. *The East Goftar* says, this decision of Government is highly disappointing, and the writer is very much afraid that the labours of the Commission, taken altogether and judged by results, will prove equally fruitless and mortifying. If the decision on the issue of age is to be taken as an index of the treatment, the aspirations of the native community, as embodied in the report of the Public Service Commission, are to receive the labours of the Commission will have proved of little avail.

The *Akbari Soudagar* says that the duties which devolve upon the Civil Servants are very responsible, and a sound education is necessary for the proper performance of them. We do not wish that the pressure of heavy studies should be borne by the candidates at a very tender age. Even under the present limit of 19 years, some native youths have succeeded in getting into the service, the latest and most brilliant instance being that of the son of Mr. Budroodeen Tyabji. But we think that the limit can be raised to 23, to the advantage of the candidates and the Government alike. The paper yet hopes the Government of Lord Salisbury will pause before they come to a final decision in the matter.

The *Bombay Samachar* says :—We should scarcely have believed the report that the Government did not intend to alter the limit of age, had it appeared in any newspaper, in an unauthenticated form. But when the Under-Secretary for State has himself made that announcement in Parliament, there can be no doubt whatever about it. Since the Government have refused to accede to the wish generally expressed in this country on the question of age, we do not think that any other alteration made in the constitution of the Civil Service can do much good to the natives. The result of the labours of the Commission is most disappointing, both as regards the Covenanted and the Uncovenanted Services.

THE MAHOMEDANS AND THE CONGRESS.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says :—Bombay too has produced one or two Syed Ahmeds, and a split has been caused in the Mahomedan community. Mr. Hakim has been playing the part of the Syed in Bombay. Among those who spoke against the Congress was Haji Goolam Mahomed. We are sorry for the old Munshi. We know this gentleman well. He has at heart the good of his co-religionists, and he has been trying his best to promote their interests. But he betrayed his ignorance when he said that Bengalee Baboos were the originators of the Congress. Mr. Hakim was in a hot fever of loyalty; and his speech was full of extravagantly false statements and exaggerations. No one has ever dreamt of driving away the English from India, and Mr. Hakim has uttered a libel on the whole educated class of natives by asserting that such would be the result of their agitation. His speech does not disclose a single sound or rational argument.

The *Bombay Samachar* says that those who wish to keep aloof from the Congress will do no harm to anyone but their own community. The Congress is working for the general good of the country, from which the Mahomedans are not debarred; and it is not a little surprising that in spite of the non-sectarian principles followed by the Congress, the Mahomedans should consider it to their interest to stay away. But we do not much wonder at their conduct, when we see that most of them are entirely ignorant of the aims and objects of the Congress, and the few who understand them, refuse to join the movement from some private motives of their own. But we are sure that the outcry raised by interested parties against the Congress will do no harm to it. At the first of the two Mahomedan meetings held in Bombay, care was taken to exclude from it those who, it was feared, entertained views favourable to the Congress, while of the some hundred persons who attended it, a goodly proportion consisted of Moguls and Arabs, who, as foreigners, had nothing whatever to do with the Congress. On the other hand, at the meeting convened by the Anjuman-i-Islam, people were invited to it without any reference to their opinion on the question. We think Mr. Gulam Mahome Munshi, and Mr. Hakim ought to be challenged, to show in clear and definite terms, in what way the Congress might, in their opinion, prove dangerous to the interests of their own communnity.

The *Gujerati* says :—Mr. Hakim gave absurd and ludicrous reasons in support of his contention that the Mahomedans should not join the Congress. The Cazi of Bombay also took an active part in inciting his co-religionists against the movement. The Cazi Saheb violated the rules of debate by his frequent interruptions, but from what he spoke on these occasions it is clear that the Sumshool Omra does not much understand the question. When the Cazi himself had set his face against the movement, there is no wonder that his ignorant followers should do the same.

The *Kossid Mumbai*, a Mahomedan paper, heartily approves of the resolution arrived at by a majority of the Mahomedans at the two meetings held in Bombay, not to join the Indian Congress. The paper says :—If the Congress will do any good, the Mahomedans will not be excluded from its benefit; because the Government cannot give any exclusive rights to Hindoos and Parsees only. But if the Government were to grant, if not all, even a few of the demands made by the Congress, the greatest advantage of the concessions will be derived by the Hindus and Parsees, because they are far ahead of our race in education and enlightenment. Very few Mahomedans are to be seen in the public offices. If there is a Hindoo head clerk in any department, he will take care to fill all the posts under him with his own caste-men. There are wiseacres who say, "If you don't join the Hindoos in this movement, you will lose their sympathy." Well, we ask in return, what particular sympathy have the Hindoos evinced, during the last three years that they have been holding the Congress for the Mahomedans? Our advice to our community is that they should first educate themselves and then think of the Congress.

The *East Goftar* says :—Mr. Budrooden Tyebji hit the right nail on the head, when he said in his remarkably sensible speech made at one of these meetings, that those who indulge in an indiscriminate denunciation of the Congress do not perceive that the Congress is one thing and the resolutions adopted by it are quite another thing. We may not approve of some of its resolutions, but that would be no justification whatever for opposing the whole movement. Is there anything fundamentally wrong or dangerous in the very idea of bringing together men of different races, castes, and religions, to give expression to their common wants from a common platform? We regard it as a triumph of British rule that it is possible for the subject races to strive for a higher political existence. We regard it as but a legitimate outcome of the wise and liberal policy of the Government, that people who have been taught, by means of the education imparted by their rulers, to see what constitutional Government is, people who by schemes like that of local self-government are being prepared for representative government on a more extended basis, should adopt constitutional means for seeking their political advancement. We have ourselves never said that everything said and done at the Congress has earned our hearty approval, or that the results of local self-government throughout the country are so encouraging as to justify our politicians in asking at once for a larger measure of representation. But it would be absurd, for that reason, to decry either the Congress or the scheme of local self-government. If the Mahomedans were to stand aside, as a community, the loss, if any, will be theirs. The work of the Congress will go on without the weight of its representations being impaired by their abstention. If the Mahomedans still choose to continue in the state of listless inactivity which has put them far behind the Hindoos and the Parsees, let them. But they cannot stem a torrent with a fingure, and in the end we are sure they will awake to the thought that it is not for their best interest to run counter to the stream.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. CRAWFORD.

The *East Goftar* says :—The arrest of Mr. Arthur Crawford under a magisterial warrant came upon the world as a surprise, but the application by the Government Solicitor for withdrawing from the suit, and the discharge of the accused, have caused much greater surprise. But the Crawford episode, which is rendered sensational by some dramatic incidents, is not to end here. The charges against him will be investigated by a commission, and the final decision on the result of the inquiry will rest with Government. The accused can, with some show of justice, lay the charge of arbitrary and high-handed proceeding against the Government for having allowed their solicitor to make an application to the Magistrate behind the back of the party who was vitally interested in it. But it must not be forgotten that the Government was compelled, in the first instance, to set the machinery of the ordinary courts of law in motion by the attempt of Mr. Crawford to run away from India, and if the Government have elected to withdraw from the prosecution, they have only reverted, to all appearances, to their original intention to have the inquiry conducted by a commission of his peers. This apparent change of conduct on the part of Government will, we are afraid, be made a handle for invective by a contemporary who, while declaiming on the virtues of preserving silence, so long as a case is *sub-judice*, has contrived to say a great deal on the *cause celebre* of the hour. Granting the innocence of Mr. Crawford, we do not see the good of any special pleading in his behalf, nor are we able to understand the anxiety of the accused to be tried by a jury. He earnestly demands justice, and we feel that he will be in a better position to clear his character before a Commission than before an ordinary legal tribunal, where the inquiry into the grave charges made against him must necessarily be very limited in its scope. Moreover, the impartial verdict of a Commission is likely to be regarded by the public with much greater satisfaction than the verdict of a jury which may possibly be swayed by considerations which have very little to do with a strict sense of justice. H. E. the Governor has a very painful duty to perform, but we have no doubt that he will perform it, without flinching from his resolve to do nothing but justice to the accused, who himself seems s anxiously to desire it.

Native Opinion says that the abandonment of the prosecution, when contrasted with the previous attitude of Government, makes the whole appear perfectly ludicrous. If there was no evidence against the accused, on what grounds was the applications for a warrant made, and how was it granted. If it was simply a ruse in order to prevent Mr. Crawford from escaping out of British India, then it was doubtless a clever piece of police shrewdness, but was at the same time a very bad exhibition of the want of a due sense of responsibility. If Government well know that there was no evidence justifying a conviction, then their obtaining a warrant has exposed them to the charge of misleading the Magistrate. But if there was the evidence, then the subsequent prayer for adjournment and the final withdrawal, and that too behind the back of the accused, becomes simply inexplicable. Probably there is an explanation for the whole of this apparent Chinese puzzle. But so long as it is not brought forth, the public will continue to draw unfavourable presumptions. If the withdrawal had been made in the presence of the accused, he would have had the right of insisting upon being proceeded against, or acquitted forthwith. This right Mr. Crawford has been deprived of, and whatever the truth or falsity of the charges against him, we are sorry that such a course was adopted. But it seems even now that Government do think that there should be some sort of inquiry in the case, and a Commission is to be appointed for that purpose. We are glad for the sake of all concerned that it is to be so. If there is something worth looking into, by all means there ought to be an inquiry. It is the procedure hitherto followed by the Government that has landed it into its present plight. As to the inquiry nothing can be said against it.

The *Indian Spectator* says :—That the change is sudden for us, outsiders cannot be denied; that it is unjustifiable under the circumstances is more than we are prepared to admit. Anyhow, it would be premature to say more now on the latter point. We have always considered a criminal prosecution in the ordinary manner to be a mistake, to which it must, however, be remembered the Government were driven by the course adopted by the accused. This procedure, we have also explained, favoured the accused materially. But it seems later on to have been found impracticable, and hence perhaps a return to the usual method of inquiry by a Commission. It must not be forgotten that the prosecution have to steer their course within the four corners of the rules of the Covenanted Service bearing on a case like this. We know nothing precisely about these rules, and it is idle therefore to pass judgment on this or that course taken, as being favourable or adverse to the defence. Nobody wishes to see the accused kept needlessly in suspense. The delay that has already occurred is to be regretted, but the peculiar circumstances of the case, and the nature of the information scattered over a large area, may be allowed to account for the delay which must, at any rate, have given time to the defence to prepare their case. On the whole, therefore, we are indisposed to share the hypercritical tone of some our contemporaries. We do not assume for a moment that Mr. Crawford is guilty of all or any of the charges laid against him; we rather think that in not a few of these he may be found mere sinned against than sinning. At the same time it is impossible to hold him quite innocent; at least he has forfeited the confidence of his employers. This is the meaning of his having been suspended. For the rest, let us hope that decisive action will be taken without further delay. This much is due to the Government as well as to Mr. Crawford.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT AHMEDABAD.

A writer in the *East Goftar* eulogizes the arrangements made by Mr. Collector H. E. M. James to check the recent outbreak of cholera at Ahmedabad, where a system of house to house relief was organized. The staff of surgeons and hospital assistants available not being sufficient for the purpose, a large number of the advanced students of the Medical School, which the munificence of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I., has presented to Ahmedabad, as well as to Poona, were drafted for the special service. One or more medical men or students were posted at each police station or street centre, with the requisite medicines and a sufficient quantity of ice. Arrangements were made to apprize them immediately of the occurrence of every case of cholera in their respective beats. Carriages being placed at their disposal, they lost no time in repairing to the house where their services were required. Besides carefully treating each case these ardent young doctors gave those around them popular short lectures on the causes, prevention, and treatment of the dire disease. Many lives were thus undoubtedly saved, owing to the proper remedies having been applied at the very first indication of attack. These measures proved more successful and more economical than removing the patients from amongst their relatives and friends, and segregating them as if to die amongst strangers. On the present occasion, the absence of the panic which usually unnerves the people, when the latter course is followed, prevented more seizures, and put a speedy stop to the spread of the epidemic. Mr. James and his assistants in this good work, as well as the founder of the Medical School, share amongst themselves the blessings of the people of Ahmedabad. The Municipal authorities of Bombay are recommended to take a lesson from the capital of Guzerat in this respect.

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

MR. JAMASJEE's cotton circular of the 31st ult. is as follows :—Reports of a good internal trade from most of the consuming districts induced speculators to operate more freely, and this enquiry, coupled with the declining rate of exchange, checked in a great measure the impatience of certain large holders, and rates not only maintained their former position, but in special instances an advance of from 25 to 75 cents. per bale has been established; the market closing firm as under. No. 20s. generally have been in good enquiry, and in certain suitable medium and favorite chops where demand has been in excess of supply a slight advance of 25 cents. may be noticed; superior and medium and unsuitable threads continue unchanged in value owing to small enquiry and heavy stocks in the hands of large importers; the market closing weak. A good general inquiry has existed for No. 10s, throughout the whole of past fortnight, rates showing an advance of 25 to 75 cents per bale in medium and common, whilst superior threads continue steady at or about last mails quotations; market closing firm. In Nos. 10s. and 12s. the demand has run upon favorite chops of superior threads, which show an improvement of 25 cents per bale, whilst other descriptions continue steady; market closing firm. Nos. 6s. and 8s. have been in moderate demand at unchanged rates, and close steady with light stocks. Nothing doing in Nos. 14s., 18d., 22s, and 24s., During the fortnight arrival 11,410 bales, sales 9,455 bales, shipment to Coast ports and Japan 400 bales, and unsold stock 9,885 bales. Direct shipment for Shanghai 1,819 bales and Japan 3,568 bales. Latest advices from East Coast report a steady business at previous rates, whilst a simultaneous improvement in the Japan and Shanghai markets both in demand, and price has been recorded in consequence of a good enquiry, checking the impatience of large holders to realise at lower rates.

THE latest news from Murree shows that cholera is much less severe there. There has been heavy rain which, it is hoped, will improve the health of the station. The outbreak of cholera at Rawalpindi is becoming serious. There were no fewer than twenty seizures in one day among the King's Dragoon Guards.

AT five o'clock on Thursday morning the Hyderabad Minister left Simla, homeward bound. The accompanying party consisted of the Moulvie Mushtaq Husain Sahib, Bahadur; Colonel Ludlow, Inspector-General of Police; Dr. Lawrie, Residency Surgeon; Mr. Furidonji, Private Secretary to the Minister, and others, five formidable boarhounds bringing up the rear. Sir Asman Jah is said to have spent his money in Simla with characteristic generosity, the local mosques receiving Rs. 2,000 for repairs, whilst 200 of the poor were clothed and 500 beggars fed. An offering of Rs. 2,500 was also made to the Simla Municipality for the erection of a place of shelter for picnic parties on the summit of Jakko or some suitable souvenir of his visit, the almost incessant rain of the previous week marking a certain appropriateness in the gift.

THE ANTI-CONGRESS MOVEMENT.

SIR SYED AHMED has published the following statement :—

The National Congress, which the Bengalis and some others have made, has been thoroughly discussed throughout India. In Bengal, Behar, Oudh, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Bombay and Madras influential and distinguished Mahomedans and large general meetings have expressed extreme antagonism to the movement; and have stated their conviction that the Congress, and its objects, and its methods, by which hatred and hostility to the Government are stirred up in the ignorant masses, are in the highest degree dangerous for the Government, for the country, and for the preservation of peace. Influential and distinguished Hindu gentlemen of these Provinces have expressed their agreement with Mahomedans in these views. In Oudh the men of real influence, the Talukdars, both Hindu and Mahomedan, have united in refusing to join the movement, and in stating their opposition to its objects. His Highness the Maharaja of Benares, Maharaja of the most sacred city of the Hindus, has, in a large meeting attended by all the most respectable Hindu gentlemen of that town, expressed thoroughgoing and uncompromising hostility to the Congress. There have recently been two large meetings of Mahomedens in Bombay. In one of them his Highness Aga Akbar Shah was President. The other was held at the house of Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay. Both of them passed resolutions condemning the Congress and declining to join it. Besides these reasons of a general nature the most thoughtful and influential Mahomedans have stated their belief that the proposals of the Congress would be extremely prejudicial to the interests of Mahomedans, not only in their present condition, but also in the future, however much their education might have advanced; and that these proposals would seriously endanger the preservation of order. If the measures of the Congress be carried into effect, the disturbance of the peace will be so great that it is impossible to prophesy its extent. It will be no wonder if such events occur as the imagination cannot picture. What surprise if the Government of India be obliged to substitute a military for a civil administration?

In India all people—the officials and the public—are well aware of the opposition that has been raised by Hindus and Mahomedans to the Congress. But the supporters of the Congress are trying by wrong means to create a false impression in England that the whole of the people of India, Hindu and Mahomedan, are in its favour. Hence it is necessary for us to inform the people of England that the Mahomedan and many influential and powerful Hindus are opposed to it. It is therefore desirable that an association be formed of those Hindus and Mahomedans who are opposed to the Congress. Every member of this association, which will be called "The Indian Patriotic Association," should pay a subscription of five rupees per month; and a request will also be made for donations from those who are inclined further to help the movement. The business of this association will be to inform the people of England of the real condition of India by printing pamphlets from time to time. Several thousand copies of each pamphlet will be sent to London to be distributed among members of Parliamant, editors of newspapers, &c.; and will be circulated by means of an agency, arrangements for which have been already made. If, besides Hindus and Mahomedans, any Englishmen wish to join the association, we shall be extremely grateful to them for their assistance. But no Government servant, whether Hindu, Mahomedan or English, can be accepted as a member of the association. Those gentlemen who wish to join this association should send their names either to Munshi Imtias Ali at Lucknow, to Raja Shiva Prashad, C. S. I., at Benares, or to Mr. Theodore Beck. A list of names, with subscriptions and donations, will be published.

FATHER RIVINGTON'S REASONS FOR JOINING THE CHURCH OF ROME.

THE last mail, says the *Bombay Catholic Examiner*, brings us Mr. Luke Rivington's Reason for joining the Church of Rome. The volume is an 8vo. of 117 pp. The Reason is given in the form of a letter to the authors of "Roman Catholic Claims." With Mr. Rivington the question reduced itself to the form of unity.

"The difference between your own position as set forth in "Roman Catholic Claims" and my own present position may be summed up in the words of St. Francis of Sales, words which deserve to be written in characters of gold. 'If,' as St. Jerome says, 'in the time of the Apostles, one is chosen from amongst all, in order that, a head being established, occasion of schism may be taken away,' how much more now, for the same reason, must there be a chief in the Church! The fold of our Lord is to last till the consummation of the world in visible unity, the unity, then, of external government must remain in it, and nobody has authority to change the form of administration, save our Lord, who established it." pp. 2.3.

At p. 5, under the heading "Why I have come to my present conclusion," Mr. Rivington sums up his reasons. The pith of them he gives in his first: "I saw that the *plain, obvious* meaning of our Lord's words to St. Peter involved the institution of a visible Head to His visible Church, *besides* the fact that His Church is described as an organised body and that to talk of a body, without a head *in the same order of life* as the rest of the body is to use words without a meaning. An invisible body may have only an invisible head; but a visible body, to be a body at all, must have also a visible head. The fact of a headship is part of the contents of the term."

To the headship of St. Peter he applies the doctrine of developmeut in the following passage :—"The head *ever there* would come out to view as need arose and opportunity favoured. And this I found to be actually the case. The headship of Peter is as I shall presently show, clear enough in Holy Scripture and is exercised there; but beyond Holy Scripture, it only appears in the scant records we possess on a few critical occasions during the first two centuries. In the third, it becomes more marked. In the fourth, it is making itself universally felt and beginning to cement distant provinces under its binding authority. In the fifth, it towers over the entire world and is an acknowledged portion of that which has been 'heard from the beginning." p. 7.

In successive chapters he examines Matt. 16, 16 the teaching of the early Church, the Council of Chalcedon, St. Chrysostom's doctrine, the Syrian Church of Antioch, Armenia, the Formula of Pope Hormisdas and the alleged excommunication of SS. Meletius and Cyprian.

His motto he borrowed from S. Jerome to Pope Damasus, 'I speak with the successor of the Fisherman.' He closes his Plain Reason from the same Saint: 'I speak with the successor of the Fisherman, and the disciple of the Cross. I, following none as the first, but Christ, am associated in the communion with thy blessedness, that is, with the *chair of Peter. On that rock the Church is built, I know.* Whose shall eat the Lamb outside this house is profane.' pp. 126, 117.

Of his controversy with Bishop Meurin and his quotation of St. Chrysostom against his lordship's interpretation of Acts 15,13, Mr. Rivington writes: But I am persuaded I was wrong.....on this particular point I was misled by the translation in the Library of the Fathers, edited by Dr. Pusey. That translation coolly transposes a sentence in St. Chrysostom p. 60. The whole passage is too long for quotation, it will repay a perusal.

Mr. Rivington's friends will be interested in his Plain Reason. The book has evidently been prepared with much care and study: the writer preserves throughout great moderation in his language: he avoids everything savouring of controversial bitterness. At the same time he keeps close to his theme, and maintains his Plain Reason with learning and vigour. He gives an account of the faith which is in him with no uncertain sound, and even those who will not be convinced by his arguments must be forced to admit that he has not taken the important step of submitting to the See of St. Peter without having carefully considered what he was doing, and without seeing his path very clearly to be the path of duty for him.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 10th August, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·734
Temperature of the Air	79·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·2
Dew Point	74·9
Relative humidity of Air	·851
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·3
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	77·8
General Directions of Wind.*	W, WNW, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	440
Fall of Rain	0·62
Total for during month	6·41
Do. year	46·61
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th inst.	0·26

* From midnight to midnight.

THE Amir's troops have not yet attacked the Shinwaris, who are showing a very bold front, and somewhat harassing Gholam Hyder. As part of their regular duty, they tell off 300 or 400 men to fire into the Afghan camp nightly.

WAGNER AND LISZT.

REVIEWING the published correspondence of these two great musicians, the *Athenæum* gives some interesting extracts illustrative of its comments from both of which we quote :—

There have been no musicians of the present generation concerning whom more has been written and published than Wagner and Liszt, and certainly none more distinguished as authors. The complete collection of the writings of Wagner fills ten octavo volumes; Liszt's works are nearly, though probably, not quite as voluminous; and both composers were as remarkable for their literary style as for their musical. Both were independent thinkers, and both possessed the power of appropriate and forcible expression. United for many years by ties of the closest friendship, each poured out to the other without reserve his inmost thoughts and feelings. The publication of their correspondence during a period of twenty years must, therefore, be of exceptional importance and interest.

From articles by Herr Richard Pohl which have appeared in the *Musikalisches Wochenblatt*, we obtain some information as to the quarters from which this correspondence has been obtained. Liszt's letters to Wagner were naturally preserved by the latter, and came after his death into the possession of his widow, Frau Cosima Wagner, Liszt's daughter. The letters which Wagner wrote to Liszt were presented by the great pianist to Frau Wagner shortly after the laying of the foundation stone of the Bayreuth theatre. Frau Wagner herself told Herr Pohl that she was the editor of the volumes, that references to other parties had been partly suppressed, partly made unrecognisable by the substitution of initials for names, and that with the two volumes now published the work was complete, as no letters of later years are in existence.

A CONTRAST.

One of the first points that will strike the reader of this correspondence is the strongly contrasted personal character of the two writers. Liszt's nobility of disposition and his unbounded liberality have long been matters of common repute; but his conduct towards Wagner will raise him, if possible, higher than before in general estimation. He was the first to realize the greatness of his friend's genius; he saw that here was the man with whom rested the reform of the operatic stage, one who as a composer was unquestionably greater than himself; but not the least feeling of jealousy ever entered his mind. With a self-denial so rare as to be almost unique he devoted himself heart and soul to the production of his friend's works at a time when Wagner, owing to his own imprudence (to put the matter in the mildest way), had been exiled from Germany; he was unceasing in his efforts to procure a revocation of the sentence of banishment that had been passed; and, to the very utmost of his ability, he assisted him by gifts of money when, as seems to have been usually the case, Wagner's purse was empty. In addition to this, he was always ready with practical suggestions to Wagner of means to help himself—suggestions seldom, if ever, followed. In one letter Liszt recommends Wagner to write some songs for the publishers; at another time he advises him to arrange for the stage, as he had already done with 'Iphigenia in Aulis,' Gluck's other principal operas; but nothing comes of it. Had not Liszt been possessed of a faith in his friend which nothing could shake, and of a patience that can only be described as angelic, he must have left Wagner to his own devices. No one can rise from a perusal of his letters without an increased admiration of the noble character of the writer. Wagner, on the other hand, presents himself to us in his correspondence in an extremely unamiable light. That he was fully sensible of his friend's devotion, and that his letters overflow with expressions of gratitude, may be freely admitted; but a more thoroughly impracticable man never lived. His money troubles, which were endless, appear to have commenced, so far as we can learn from these letters, by his publishing at his own expense his first three operas, 'Rienzi,' 'Der Fliegende Hollander,' and 'Tannhauser'; for in one of the earliest letters to Liszt (No. 5) he writes from Dresden that he finds it impossible to sell his operas, even at the bare price they had cost him, the sum in question being 5,000 thalers (750*l.*). He continues :—

"Can you get the money? Have you it, or has any one who would give it to you for love? Would it not be very interesting if you were the proprietor of my operas?.....And do you know what would follow? I should again become a *man*, a man to whom existence has become possible, an artist who never in his life again would ask for a gorschen, and would only work happy and joyful. Dear Liszt, with this money you redeem me from slavery! Do I seem as a bondman worth so much to you?"

WAGNER'S BEGGING LETTERS.

This is the first of what it is hardly too much to describe as a long series of begging letters. Wagner's constant appeal to Liszt for money, coupled with his utterly unpractical nature, produce a feeling that approaches absolute irritation. Hardly less exasperating are his demands on his much-tried friend for assistance of every kind. Liszt is to negotiate for the sale of his operas; Liszt is to arrange for their production; Liszt is to try to get him a pension; Liszt is to endeavour to procure the reversal of his sentence of exile; but he himself will do nothing to help himself. Even at the time of his direst need we find him writing from Paris in June, 1849, just a month after his flight from Dresden, in the following terms :—

"I must now go to some suitable work or I shall perish; but to work now I require rest and a home; if my wife is with me, and in friendly Zurich, I shall find both. Only one thing I have before me, and one thing I can and will cheerfully and gladly do; *work, i. e.*, for myself: write operas. For all else I am unfit; play a part, take an engagement, I never can, and I should deceive those to whom I would promise to give myself up to any other occupation. Get me, then, a small income, that will only suffice to ensure me a quiet life with my wife in Zurich, since it cannot yet be in Germany near you."

WAGNER'S ARROGANCE.

The unpractical nature of Wagner and his overweening arrogance appear even more clearly from a letter (No. 200) written from Zurich on October 3rd, 1855. Liszt had asked him whether he would consider 10,000 to 12,000 dollars (2,000*l.* to 2,400*l.*) a sufficient remuneration for an engagement for a six months' visit to America as a conductor. Wagner replies :—

"America is a frightful nightmare to me. If the New Yorkers should ever decide to offer me a considerable sum, it would really put me in a terrible perplexity. If I refused it, I dare not tell any one plainly; for everybody would accuse me of want of consciousness of my position. Ten years ago I might have undertaken something of the kind; but now to make such shifts only to be able to live would be hard—now, when I am just only made to accomplish that and to give myself to that which is my actual strict business. In my lifetime I should not then finish the Nibelungen. Good God! such sums as I could 'earn' in America (?). people ought to *present* to me without asking anything else for it than what I am doing now, and which is the best that I can do. Besides, I am much more made for spending '60,000 francs in six months than for 'earning' them, which I absolutely cannot do, for it is not my business 'to earn money'; but it should be the business of my admirers to give me as much money as I need in order to create something right in a good frame of mind ('guter Laune')."

AN HERARD GHAND.

Here is another characteristic specimen of the man, which speaks for itself (No. 220). The letter is not dated, but appears to be written from Geneva some time in 1856 :—

"You, Franz, I have a divine idea!
"*You must get me an Erard grand!!*
"Write to the widow [i. e., Madame Erard].

"You visited me every year three times (!) and so you positively must have a better grand than the old lame one. Deceive her with a hundred thousand tricks, pretend to her that it is a point of honour for her that an Erard should stand in my house. In short, don't think about it, but proceed with shameless cleverness! ('verfahre unverschamt genial!) *I must have an Erard.* If they will not present it to me, I must have it on credit—in instalments a yard long! Adieu!"

WAGNER: MAN AND MUSICIAN.

It is with a feeling of absolute relief that one turns from Wagner the man to Wagner the musician. From this point of view the correspondence is of the greatest interest and value. Some of the longer letters to Liszt are nothing less than short essays on artistic questions; and in them will be found the germs of most of his important writings. In this respect, therefore, they will offer but little that is new to those who are acquainted with Wagner's 'Gesammelte Schriften'; but as these will be probably an extremely small proportion of the readers of these volumes, those who desire to get some idea of the composer's general art views cannot do better than seek for them in this correspondence, where they will be found no less clearly and far more concisely set forth than in his larger treatises. To the practical musician it is probable that even more interest will attach to the letters written to Liszt regarding the performances of 'Tannhauser' and 'Lohengrin' at Weimar. These letters are unfortunately far too long to quote, and short extracts would give so imperfect an idea of them that we must be content with referring to them. The long letter, No. 41, written by Wagner in reply to the letter from Liszt telling him of the first performance of 'Lohengrin,' is especially valuable. Of no less importance is the letter No. 67, one of the longest of the series, occupying ten pages of large octavo, in which Wagner announces to Liszt his conception of the whole tetralogy of 'Der Ring des Nibelungen' as it now exists. The receipt of the letter must have been a disappointment in one sense to Liszt, who was expecting from Wagner the opera 'Der Junge Siegfried,' which he had promised for Weimar. But nothing could shake his faith in his friend; and in his reply we find not one word of reproach, no expression of regret at any inconvenience caused by the upsetting of previously made arrangements. The first paragraph of Liszt's reply is worth quoting :—

"Your letter, my noble friend, has greatly rejoiced me. You have on your extraordinary path arrived at an extraordinarily grand goal. To form the Nibelungen-Epos into a dramatic trilogy, and to compose it, is a task worthy of you, and I entertain not the least doubt over the monumental success of your work. My sincerest interest, my warmest sympathy, are so assured to you as to need no further words. The period of three years that you give yourself may change much in your favour in external circumstances. Perhaps you may soon return to Germany, as many papers already announce. Perhaps other means may be at my disposal by the time you have finished your 'Siegfried.' Only begin, and work regardless of anything else at your work, for which one might in any case set the same programme which the chapter at Seville at the building of the cathedral set before the architect—'Build us such a temple that future generations must say the chapter were foolish to undertake anything so extraordinary!' And yet the cathedral stands there!"

MUSIC IN ENGLAND.

It will be remembered that in 1855 Wagner went to London as conductor for the season of the Philharmonic Society. A few extracts from his letters relating to music in that country will appropriately conclude this article. His early impressions seem to have been tolerably favourable. In his first letter from London he writes:—

"After the first rehearsal the directors of the Philharmonic were so delighted and hopeful that they pressed me in the next concert to give some of my compositions. I had to consent, and fixed on the pieces from 'Lohengrin.' As I got two rehearsals for them, the Ninth Symphony was also fixed on, which I am glad of, as I would not have given this with one rehearsal. The orchestra, who have quite taken a liking to me, are very clever, have great readiness, and tolerably quick intelligence, only they are quite spoiled for performance, have no *piano*, and no *nuance*. They were astonished but delighted over my manner of conducting the things. With the next two rehearsals I hope to bring them into pretty good order. But this hope, and my intercourse altogether with the orchestra, is all that attracts me here; everything else is only indifferent and repugnant For the rest, the public has greatly distinguished me, both on my reception, and still more at the close. Striking was the admission of the Mendelssohn party, that they had never yet heard and understood the overture to 'The Hebrides' so well as under my direction."

WE ARE NOT USED TO THAT.

Two months later his veiw of the situation had greatly changed for the worse. He writes:—

"I live here like a damned soul in hell. So deep I had not thought I should ever have to sink again. How miserable I appear to myself holding on this position most repugnant to me is indescribable and I acknowledge that it was a true sin, a transgression, to accept this London invitation, which, under the most favourable circumstances, could only take me far out of my proper path. I certainly need not speak to you in detail about my present position; it is the consequent result of the greatest inconsequence that I ever committed. It has brought me to being obliged to beat time for ('abdirigiren') an English concert programme (!); there with everything is said! I have stepped into the middle of a swamp of proprieties and customs in which I must now stick fast over my ears without being able to get the least fresh water for my relief. 'Sir, we are not used to that,' is the everlasting echo that I hear! Even the orchestra can offer me no compensation; it consists almost entirely of Englishmen, i. e., clever machines who can never be put in the right vibration; trade and business kill everything. A public which—as I am generally assured—is very favourably-disposed to me, and yet can never be raised out of itself, accepts the most impressive music just like the most tedious, without in any way showing that it has received a real impression. Therefore this ridiculous Mendelssohn cult."

That Wagner and the English public of 1855 had little in common may be readily allowed; there is no doubt also that Wagner's feelings were embittered by the virulent attacks of those whom in another letter he describes as "the vagabond pack of newspaper writers." It is more than probable that his visit to England twenty-two years later did much to modify the unfavourable impressions formed in 1855.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 13.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

88-87—Little, S. F and N—Ruttonbai *alias* Ranbai vs Moolbai—Macfarlane, E and H.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

414-87—Little, S. F and N—Dadoba Pootlaji vs Narayen Pootlaji and others—Tobin and R and Janardhen G—Part heard.

430-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Motilal Balgowandas and others vs G de Souza and another—Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

512-87—Balkrishna and D—Dhunjibhai Keekabai Gundevie vs Dossibai and others—A F Turner and in person.

322-87—Winter, B and B—Heerjee Assoo and another vs Bapooji Framji and others—Craigie, L and O.

473-87—Tyabji and D—Oosman Ahmed and others vs The Administrator General of Bombay and others—Thakurdas, D and C.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

89-87—Payne, G and S—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Hubbibbhoy—Mansukial and D—Part heard.

185-88—Chalk, W and S—Narondas Haridas and others vs Gursondas Shamji—Mansukial and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)
For Judgment.

55-88—Janardhan G—Luchminarayen Ganeshamdas vs Meghji Pascoobhai and others—Thakurdas, D and C.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

79-88—Payne, G and S—Vazirbhoy Thavur vs Allibhoy Assur—Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

59-88—Mirza, H K—Homchund Premchund vs F L Charles—Crawford and B—Part heard.
For further directions on Commissioner's report.

99-88—Pestonji and B—Jehangir Dhunjibhoy Soorti vs Perozbai—H Bicknell.
Long Causes.

85-88—Ardesir, H and D—Jehangir Mancekji Curtetji and another vs Sorabji Framji Bomonji, —Mirza, H K.

87-88—Vinayekrao H—Withoba Narayen Mayekar vs Harichund Withoba Patell and others—In person.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Arabia cleared on Saturday last for Karachi and the Persian Gulf ports, laden with a general cargo and with two cabin and about sixty-six deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Cocoanada, Captain H. A. Blake, sailed for Marmagoa and Coast ports on Saturday last, with a general cargo and sixty-five passengers on deck.

THE s. s. Lalpoora, 2,139 tons, Captain J. W. Livingstone, sailed for Calcutta, Rangoon, and Moulmein *viâ* Coast ports, on Saturday last, laden with a general cargo.

THE s. s. Dago, 1,339 tons, Captain E. E. Corner, arrived in Bombay on Saturday from London with a general cargo, and gunpowder for Karachi, and Mrs. Stevens, a cabin, and one deck passenger.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Pachumba, Captain J. B. Pearson, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Karachi laden with a general cargo and the following two cabin passengers in addition to thirty-seven deck :—Mr. D. Laughley, and Mr. Austin.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Posidon, Captain S. Mersa, sailed on Saturday for China *viâ* Marmagoa, laden with a general cargo, and Mr. B. E. Cokerji, a passenger for Marmagoa, and ten deck passengers for other ports.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Deccan, 2,022 tons, Captain P. W. Case, arrived in Bombay on Saturday last, with the fortnightly China mails of the 21st ultimo, having called at Singapore, Penang, and Colombo. She brought the following passengers.—Mr. B. Allarakia, from Hongkong; Messrs M. Nathoo, Mr. Blum and M. Chow, from Singapore; Mr M. Forrest Mill and Rev Mirza, H K. M. D. Dean, from Sydney; Mr. T. B. McKenzie, from Melbourne; Mr. S. Dignam, from Calcutta, Mr.

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AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1854, respectively.

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DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE
LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West India should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAIN IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

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COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packets 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

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Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

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It is the Best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of, after several trials with other Fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

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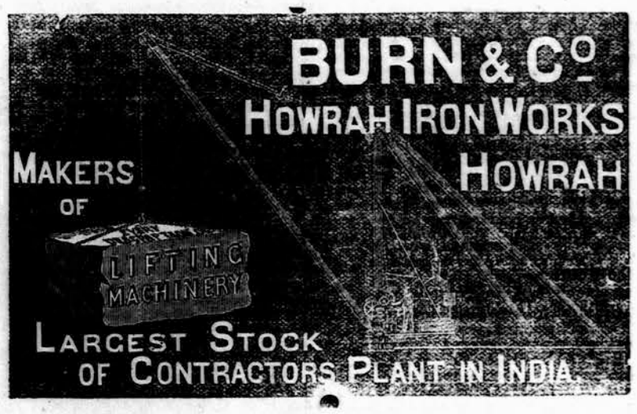

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IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
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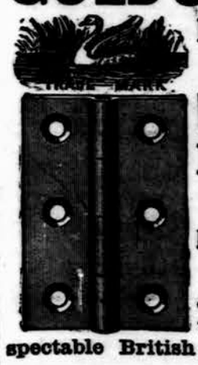

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for pre-eminent excellence of quality.
Atkinson's Newest Perfumes
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are of rare and peculiar fragrance, and being registered can be obtained only of the Inventors or their Agents,
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is unequalled for its fervagh and delightful odour. It far surpasses the numerous compounds sold under the same name.
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They are the best, most reliable, easiest, and cheapest high-class Razors known, and are highly recommended by all who use them.

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GEM AIR GUNS.

All of my genuine first quality Gem Air Guns bear my Registered Trade Mark

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Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

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Is patronised by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

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The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. There is no such Dr. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute.

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Income	£1,515,165	£1,614,005
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The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

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B. Bunder	Bhoswal Junctionac	Satari	Dapli
Masjid ,,	Sewda	Shapura	Lohi
Byculla	Nimborah	Mirpur (for Marble Rocks)	Ramnum
Chinchpoogly	Raver	Nagpoor	Katigurna
Parel Station	Khanapur	Hulu Gate	Moortisapore
Dadur	Barhanpur	Godhnigor	Mohona
Sion	Mandwa	Wangni	Kooran
Coorla	Dongergaum	Narsi	Bodhaira
Ghat-Cooper	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Malkar
Bhandoop	Khandwaab	Kunjutari	Chandeor
Tannaha	Jawar	Padhegari	Dameegaum
Deewa	Beech	Khandalia	Dyseum
Callian Junction	Singaji	Lanon Ices	Wurdabd
Titwalla	Harsud	Karli	Powsar
Khadawa'i	Kirkwan	Karlulla	Sirsee
Wasind	Sherinagee	Tulligaun	Boree
Shapoor	Hurdaa	Salsivadi	Kapri
Atgaum	Timoorree	Chinchwad	Salgaon
Khurde	Paudhal	Kirkee	Jokwour
Kusaraha	Newree	Poonadd	Keim
Kyatpoora	Dharam	Loonee	Tarapore Rd
Ghatee	Khandi	Carcoice	Marloch
Bellgaum	Dalaria	Yeoti	Unger
Dhoolia R.	Mersee (for Hinganghat)	Sheirgaum	Mohad
Siding	Rampur	Patna	Pachney
Nasik Rda	Bagra	Bhandib	Shahapoore
Kheirwadee	Seeri	Borehail	Hoodgee
Nishar	Sohagpoora (for Paparia)	Deokal and Mooswan	Kurulwam
La sulgaum	Pachmari	Kartrut	Indapoor
Munmar	Sankri	Pomulwarra	Gor Ibanora
Nandgaum	Babai	Warangaum	Shahabadade
Naldongree	Gadewara	Nanjoo an	Wadi
Chelisgaum	Sohagpoora	Khinkee	Nuiwar
Kujgaum	Kuralli (or Sonagiri)	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Palna	Kuruk Bail	Hewabrig	Ryd
Pachora		Nandoora	Kistna
Nyjee		Jelgaub	Chick-apa
Muswuda		Shoogaums	Raichore
Sinowlee			
Julgaum			

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Wady Junction	Nawandgi	Gulapuda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandura	Shankar Gill	Secunderabad
Mahbid Gate	Bhavur	Bolarum	
Jram	Gangawaram	Mungeepata	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do. City	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji	
	Nimria	Lunidhar	Bamnor	
	Ujaliya	Bhadar	Dumdi	
Limbdi	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Upleta	
Chuda	Jalia	Vavd.	Vartej	
Rampur	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadsisli	
Kundli	Lathi	Jetalsur	Bhavnagar	

a Refreshment Rooms. b Junction or Exchange Stations. c From to 15 minutes for Refreshments 20 minutes for Dinner.

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NOTICES.

NEURALGIA
Dr Moussette's Pills

Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate **Neuralgia** when all **other remedies** have failed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
4170 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Cº, PARIS**

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CAPSULES & INJECTION

Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success byt he leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.
MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or **chronic discharges**
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
4169 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Cº, PARIS**

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS
SOLUTION of Dr CLIN
Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris
MONTYON-PRIZE
This **Solution** is the best remedy for curing **Rheumatism** and **articular Pains.**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
4168 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Cº, PARIS**

CHASSAING'S WINE
Bi-Digestive
with
Pepsine & Diastase
for
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

« This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions. » — See THE LANCET, *July 27 th. 1872.*

Paris, **Chassaing & Cº**, 6, Avenue Victoria.
Bombay, **Kemp & Cº.**
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Dr Laville's
Liquor & Pills
(Perfectly harmless)
GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »
Sold by all respectable Chemists
WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS

Prize £ 660 Paris
QUINA-LAROCHE
LAROCHE'S
CINCHONA WINE
"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)
This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.
Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.
Also prepared with **IRON**
Dyspepsia, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia, Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.
PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS
BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.

Poorness of Blood, Debility
Dr RABUTEAU'S
IRON SYRUP
Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anœmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood*, no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
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WHOLESALE: CLIN & Cº, PARIS

Aubergier's
CELEBRATED
SYRUP & PASTE
of Lactucarium
(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine
VERY EFFICACIOUS
IN CURING
BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all **Affections** of the **respiratory organs.**
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Are now sold at the following greatly Reduced Prices :—

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